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Preface

Many and grave were the problems with which India was faced during the past year Financial stringency shortage of food grains devaluation the influx of refugees from East Bengal and other difficulties threatened to retard the country s progress

The present volume is a factual account of the achievements of the Government of India the governments of the states and the country as a whole

Part I is a record of the varied activities of the Central Government Part II consists of articles contributed by well known writers on some aspects of national development Part III gives a brief resume of progress made in the states Parts I and III are based on official reports

It was originally intended to include the section on the states in Part II This plan however could not be followed owing to the exigencies of time Moreover this Part remains incomplete as some of the states did not send in their reports in time

We take this opportunity to thank all those too numerous to be mentioned by name who have co-operated with us

Contents

PART ONE

OUR HOME FRONT

IN 1949 the atyagraha mo ement of the RSS was withdrawn Mr Golwalker its leader submitted to the Government of India a copy of the Constitution of the Sangh and sati fied it on many important questions Thereupon the Government of India withd ew its ban on the Sangh in July 1949 Instructions were issued for the release of all RSS detenus and conv cts The states were also asked to take similar action in th i re pective areas

An Ordinance entitled the Transfer of Detained Persons O dinance 1949 was promulgated on July 19 1949 empowering the state governments to transfer a

d tenu with the consent of the state government concerned As the Ordinance expired after six months the Transfer of Detained Persons Act 1949 was passed and r ceived the assent of the Governor General on D c mber 8 1949

Communist Violence

In Septemb r 1949 a pamphlet Communist Viol nce in India was published which gav a com preh nsi e picture of the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party in India The booklet d monstrates that stray incid nts of violence are not isolated happen ings but planned It shows that the preventive action which the Gov rnment of India has taken is fully justified

On February 25 1950 the Pr ventive Detention Act 1950 was passed It rectified the situation created by the Patna High Court judgment declaring the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order Act invalid It also covered the risk of the wholesale release of dangerous detenus in the various stat s This legisla tion r places all the previous provisions relating to preventive detention and will remain in force until April 1 1951

In pursuance of Articles 17 and 35 of the Indian Constitution legislation to determine punishment for the offence of untouchability is under consid ration The rules relating to the treatment of detenus is also under examination and an attempt is being made to

lay down a common set of rules for all Centrally administered areas

Two bill sponsored by the Home Ministry were passed during the last ession of Parliament The High Court (Seals) Ordinance 1950 provides for the use of seals of common forms and designs by all High Courts in India The Special Courts (Jurisdiction) Ordinance 1950 confers upon the special criminal courts jurisdiction to try offences against laws on matters included in the Union List A third bill the Contempt of Court (Amendment) Bill is proposed to be introduced in the coming session of Parliament It will empower High Courts to deal with contempt of court committed beyond their jurisdiction

Press Laws

Whenever it has contemplated taking action against the Pre s the Government has scrupulously consulted the Pre s Ad isory Committee Meanwhile such committees have been set up wherever they did not exist before

Police Establishments

The Government of India helped the state go ern ments to procure arms and ammunition and wireless equipment for their police They advised the state governments to strengthen their police forces and equip them with modern arms and ammunition

The cheme for the reorganization of the Delhi

Polic is und r rav It envisages the str ngthening of both th armed and unarmed branches of the police with gr at mphasis on the CID the armed res rve th e mmunication sy t m and the fleet of vehicles Th obj ct to mak th D lhi Police a mobil and eff i nt for ompet nt and strong enough to main t la nd ord r in the capital

A prop sal is und r consideration to int grate the p l c for s of th C ntrally administered stat s into a ingle police district and to create a common cadre in re p t of certain ranks The requisite legislation th Police Act 1949 has already been pass d These police forces are to be placed under a common Inspec tor General of Police The I G P for Delhi has alr ady been appointed I G P for Ajmer and Himachal Pradesh

Delhi Special Police Establishment

The Delhi Special Police Establishment which deals with the d tection and prosecution of cases of corrup tion of the Central Government Servic s has done v ry useful v ork in th year under r vi w As compared with 176 cases in the past year 731 cas s were registered in 1949 The total numb r of cas s sent up for trial was 464 out of which 109 cas s resulted in conviction and 102 ca es were reported for d part mental action Of th latter sixteen w r award d punishment In ord r to make the organi ation more efficient and effective an Investigation Committe was appointed with Dr Bakshi T k Chand as Chairman

The two interim reports submitted by this Committee are under consideration at present

Central Police Training College

The Central Police Training College at Abu was set up by the Government of India to train cadet officers recruited to the Indian Police Service Its object is to provide efficient training and to encourage the cadets to feel proud of belonging to an All India Service In this respect the institution has achieved satisfactory results So far seventy eight Indian Police Service probationers have completed their training

Medals and Badges

The Government proposes to have new awards in place of the former King s Police Medal Fire Services Medal and Indian Police Medal In the badges of rank of police officers the Crown has been replaced by the State emblem of the Lion Capital without the motto In order to avoid confusion of indentity between army and police officers only white metal badges will be used for the police The star will be a plain one without any design in the centre

It was decided to institute the Indian Independence Medal on Republic Day This Medal will be awarded to all members of the Police Force in India and all member of the Armed Forces recruited since August 15 1947

Amnesty to Prisoners

On January 26 1950 the Government declared an

amnesty for pri on rs Prisoners entenced to three months or l ss were released as well as tho with sen tence of t n years or under who had s rved half their term inclusi e of remission previously earned Similarly prisoners sentenced to more than ten year or trans poration for life were released if they had s rved at least fi e years inclusive of remission previou ly earned Those who v ere not eligible for remission were granted special remissions

Arms Act

Th re is no change in the policy of the Government regarding a liberal issue of arms for self protection Th Government has under consideration a scheme for manufacturing in India certain types of fir arms in order to provide the neces ary arms and ammunition to civilians The arms imported by private dealers from for ign countries are at present distributed as equitably as po sibl

Only the President of the Union the Heads of th States Coorgis and Rulers of the form r Indian States and their descendants A D C s and personal body guards will in future be exempted from licence rules

Judicial

With the enforcement of the new Constitution the Federal Court was replaced by the Supreme Court which is composed of the Chief Justice and five judges at present Except for Jammu and Kashmir the Consti

tution also envisages one High Court for each state All other states will have a High Court under the Constitution To that end the strength of the various older High Courts was reviewed and many of the temporary posts of judges were made permanent

A committee was set up with Justice S R. Das a Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman to enquire into the question of arrears accumulated in various High Courts and to suggest ways and means of clearing them

Centrally Administered Areas

The Government carefully considered the future of the Centrally administered areas Regarding the administration of Coorg it was decided in November 1949 that for the present it should be carried on as before The decision was taken at a conference at which a representative of Coorg was present Panth Piploda was merged with the State of Madhya Bharat The *status quo* was maintained with respect to Ajmer On the analogy of other capital towns it is proposed to give maximum autonomy to Delhi in local affairs The *necessary legislation is under way*

A sum of Rs 11 027 000 was granted to the Chief Commissioner Andaman and Nicobar islands including the supplementary grant of Rs 166 000 For 1950 51 it is proposed to spend Rs 12 576 200 to meet charges on account of establishment and maintenance of public

s r ices and exp nditure on development of cultivable land and vehicles etc

During 1949 50 a sum of Rs 100 000 was allotted to th administration to give interest free advances to per on ho had suffered loss of property during the Japan o cupation of the islands

Families consisting of 732 displaced persons were s ttl d in south Andamans They were given free land remi sion of land revenue capital seed petty agricultural implements and manure Besides free passage and board from Calcutta to Port Blair land and financial assistance was grant d for the construc tion of houses By the end of December 1949 1 200 acres of land were allotted to agricultural families To attract displaced agriculturists the administration has offered each agricultural family 10 acres of free land exemption of land revenue for two year facilities for free cutting of timber from Government forests for the building of houses, a loan of Rs 1 790 and a free passage to the Andamans from its place of departure

An Ad isory Council consisting of five members will be a sociated with the Chief Commissioner of the island for administrative purposes

A Central Welfare Co operative Society has been formed in Port Blair to deal with cloth and other consumer goods Wireless communication for the

police has been reorgani ed recently Radio facilitie have been established between Port Blair and India

Apart from the rehabilitation of displaced persons some of the new schemes sanctioned for the next year are (1) the chartering of a second ship to ply between the islands and the mainland (2) a health survey of the islands (3) the purchase of fire fighting equipment (4) the purchas of tractors and of milch cattle (5) the starting of a unit of the National Cadet Corps and the like

Tl e Dargah Khwaja Sahib Committee constituted in the previous year has now submitted its report The necessary legislation will be introduced in Parliament in due course for its maintenance and administration Meanwhile by an Ordinance a wholetime Go ernment servant has been appointed as Administrato of the Dargah

President s and Governor s Flags

It ha now been decided that the President Go er nors and Rajpramukhs should have their own flag

The Flag adopted for the President consists of a design in vermilion and blue backgrounds in opposite quarter with the Asoka Capital a pair of scales a picture of an elephant from the Ajanta fresco and a lotus bowl from Sanchi — each in a quarter of the oblong Flag As in the Royal Standard of England there will be no inscription on the Flag The four figures in the design are symbolic of epochs in Ind a s

pas as well as emblems of some aspect or pha e of Indian history *economy or religion* making the combination both artistic and significant

The flags for the Governors and Rajpramukhs show on a plain saffron ground the state crest with the nam of the state in Nagri script b low it

National Flag

Th rules for the display of the National Flag ha been modified and revised At the same time the fabric colour and size of the Flag are being standardi ed

State Emblem

The motto *Satyameva Jayate* appears on the State emblem The design for the State emblem has been standardi ed An Act has also been passed to prohibit the unauthori ed use of the National Flag and the State emblem

National Anthem

A song of Rabindranath Tagore *Jana Gana Mana* has been adopted as the National Anthem of India It use has been restricted to appropriate occasions The song *Vande Mataram* has been given equal status with *Jana Gana Mana*

All India Services

One of the important developments during 1949 50 was the extension of All India Services to the states

formerly known as states unions and princely state With the exception of Kashmir all the other states have agreed to participate in the scheme The plan provides for the constitution in the states of cadres of IAS and IPS in the same manner as in the former provinces Recruitment to these services will be made by competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission

In 1949 the work of Emergency Recruitment was continued and was completed in the states formerly known as provinces On the recommendation of the Board the Government appointed eighty two candidates to the IAS and thirty nine to the IPS Besides them eighty five officers of the Provincial Civil S rvice and forty of the Provincial Police Service have al o been appointed to the IAS and IPS respectively

During the year the Indian Administrative Services Training School trained eighty two officers recruited to the IAS under the Emergency Recruiting Scheme The last group left the School on December 1 1949 On January 2 1950 the School admitted officers selected by the competitive examinations held in 1948-49

The Central Police Training College at Abu trained thirty nine emergency recruits to the Ind an Police Service In addition thirty nine probationers complet ed this training On January 2 1950 the College admitted seventeen IPS probationers for training

The Secretariat Training School has trained assistants recruited directly through UPSC examinations The School also gives training to the serving staff

By the end of February 1950 the School trained 2 473 Government servants

Union Public Service Commission

At the end of the last year the strength of the Union Public Service Commission was four permanent and two temporary members in addition to the Chairman During the past year the Chairman and two members of the Commission have acted as Chairman and members respectively of the Special Recruiting Board for emergency recruitment to IAS IPS and CSS

Under the new Constitution the appointment of temporary members is not contemplated Accordingly after January 26 1950 the strength has been fixed at six permanent members in addition to the Chairman

The Central Secretariat Service consists of four groups Under Secretary Superintendent Assistant Superintendent and Assistant The relative merits of persons eligible for appointment have been considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee and its recommendations have been forwarded to the Union Public Service Commission The Commission has interviewed about 200 of the persons recommended for appointment to the grade of Under Secretary After completion of this selection appointments will be made

to the grade of Under Secretary and to the grade of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent thereafter

It has been decided that recruitment to the high r grade of this service will in future be made partly by direct recruitment of graduates through th UPSC and partly by promotion Recruitment to the lower division posts will be made entirely on the results of *competitive examinations Some of the vacancies in* the grade of assistants will be reserved for the pro motion of upper division clerks

A scheme for the constitution of a service of steno graphers in the Central Secretariat and attached offices is under consideration

The new Constitution offers in matters of employ ment equality of opportunity to all citi ens irrespective of their community race or religion The only ex ception is the reservation of some posts for the back ward classes Some posts in certain ser ices ill also be reserved for the Anglo Indian commun ty

In order to remove certain grievances of tempora y employees the Central Civil Ser ice (Temporary Service) Rules were issued by the Home Min stry in 1949 It has been decided to accord quasi permanent status to persons who have been in service for at least three years in a grade and are otherwise qualified and suitable for continued retention in that grade The

grant of quasi permanent certificates is however subject to the concurrence of the UPSC

Sp cial pro isions have been made to safeguard the int rests of displaced Gov rnment servants and war ervi andidates

Concessions to Political Sufferers

It as decided that persons removed discharged or di mi d from service for participation in the national mo ement should be regarded as eligible for reemployment under the Government The age limit can be relaxed in their favour if they are otherwise suitable Th benefit of pre ious service will be given to them for the fixation of pay and for pension and seniority

It was decided that political sufferers who were t mporary servants and have not been reemployed should b granted gratuity at the rate of half a month s pay for each completed year of service

A s heme has be n prepared according to which the UPSC will draw up a list of the various categories of technical posts and give the widest publicity to the list and invite applications for these posts The list will be reviewed annually and the best available candidates will be selected

Displaced Persons

A Committee consisting of the Joint Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of the Home Ministry and an

officer of the Transfer Bureau was set up to revi v the cases of de erving displaced government ervants and make recommendations Displaced government servants were thus given an opportunity of bringing cases of maladjustment to the notice of the Home Ministry

TOWARDS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

EARLY in 1949 the Government of India announced its decision to stop all imports of food grains after December 1951 Consequently a Commissioner for Food Production was appointed at the Centre who was vested with wide executive powers Under his control an Emergency Branch was set up to co ordinate the food production plans of all states arrange for financial technical and other assistance and generally supervise the countrywide programme of food production

The Government of India urged the state governments to introduce intensive cultivation and better

farming methods to produce their respective quotas of food grains These quotas for the various states were fixed after each state had assessed its capacity for increased production

Land Reclamation

The International Bank sanctioned a loan of $ 10 000 000 for the purchase of 375 new heavy reclamation tractors and equipment from the USA Some of these tractors have already arrived and are employed in reclaiming weed infested land in certain states According to the scheme of the Central Government it is expected that by the end of 1951 800 000 acres will be reclaimed increasing the production of food in the country by about 300 000 tons

During the year 1949 135 635 tons of ammonium sulphate were imported and about 64 000 ton produced in India Out of this 123 870 tons were distributed to the various state governments on a non profit basis The Ministry of Agriculture also allocated 71 000 tons of ammonium sulphate for tea jute cotton coffee etc

At the same time the Government of India set up a Central Phosphatic Pool in order to distribute phosphatic manures at reasonable rates

During 1949 materials required for food production were supplied to the state governments without delay About fifty per cent of the demands of the different state governments for iron and steel

cent of the d mands for cement and . hundred per cent of th demands for slack coal were met

Imports

Ev n though 4 420 000 tons of food grains were procur d in 1949 food grains worth Rs. 1 480 million had to be imported Of this total cost about fourteen per cent w nt to th dollar areas

A barter agreement was concluded with the USSR and another with the Argentin Soviet Russia agreed to supply 81 000 metric tons of wheat in ex chang for 5 000 tons each of tea and raw jute and 1 000 tons of ca tor oil The whole quantity of wheat has been rec ived The Argentine agreed to supply 390 000 tons of wheat against 50 000 tons of h sian Under separat agr ements India imported 20 000 tons of mai e from th USSR 36 000 tons of barley from Morocco 20 000 tons of mai e from Yugoslavia and 40 000 tons of rice from Egypt against exports to these countri of jut bags raw jute and tea India supplied Paki tan with 21 000 tons of wheat flour in exchange for th ame quantity of wheat seed

An officer of the Food Ministry was sent to Iraq and Egypt to look after the purchase shipment and in pection of barl y and rice respectively He succeed ed in n gotiating a fifty per cent reduction in the shipping fr ight for Iraq barley which meant a saving of Rs 600 000 H also effected a saving of Rs 50 000 by curing ub tantial reductions in the buying

agents commissions and inspection charges His visit to Egypt resulted in a saving of Rs 135 000 on account of a rebate for quality and Rs 150 000 on account of freight charges Of these imports about 150 000 tons were carried by Indian steamers The total cost to the Government on account of the procurement and the subsidi ed sale of imported food grains during 1949 50 is estimated at about Rs 297 million

Rationing

While the Agriculture Ministry was busy increasing food production the Ministry of Food strove to main tain rationing arrangements with a total import of 3 700 000 tons of food grains The surplus states made 320 000 tons available for deficit areas It is note worthy that although there was acute scarcity in Bombay Saurashtra and Cutch there was no loss of life from starvation

On December 31 1949 about 350 towns were under statutory and 540 under non statutory rationing Besides a non urban population of sixty seven millions was under either statutory or informal rationing The total population covered by various forms of rationing in 1949 was 112 millions The ration allowed was twelve ounces per day in all states except Madras West Bengal and Tra ancore Cochin where during the first six months it was ten ounces

The inspection of imported food grains on arrival at Indian ports made it possible for the Government to

claim a reb it of R 3 500 000 for Australian sub standard wl t al ut Rs 80 000 and Rs 414 650 for Burma n Si m ric r p cti ly The fair av rage qualit t i d r1 ir scribed by the Insp ction Dire t r t ha h n adopted by most of the state go nti r Thi Director te arrang d in p ction t i s tor th state officials concerned in A j r P ti l Patna Bomba Calcutta Kanpur and (uh ti

Storage

The Storage Directorate advised various state governme its regarding the proper care of stocks It also assisted the st t governments in securing in cticides fumigants and other quipment necessary to prevent the deterioration of food grains Storage training classes w re held in Patiala Patna Calcutta Bombay Kanpur and Jammu

During the year 3 700 000 tons of import d food grains were transported from the ports to various inland d stinations The inter state movement of food grains amount d to 600 000 tons

Th pro p ts of the *kharif* crop v r satisfactory until the middle of October 1949 but consid rable damage was caused lat r by the heavy rains in Uttar Pradesh floods in Bihar and a cyclone in Madras T p n cts of the *rabi* crop are on the whole fair d n be better than it wa

The Rajasthan Und rground Water Board was con stituted in December 1949 by the Government of India Preliminary work in the Rajputana deserts shows that fresh water exists in a forty mile stretch of land from Samadari to Tilwara This water would be sufficient to irri ate an extensive area of land and provide drink ing water to thousands of p opl A well 14½ feet deep near Samadari yields about 25 000 gallons per hour and this wat r is used for cultivation A bore hole a mile from the Luni river yields 10 000 gallons per hour

Plant Protection

Th defence forces had to be called out to fight the invasion of locusts in Bikaner Jodhpur and Jaisalmer In Bikaner alone the locust population had swelled to 19 ?00 per quare mile in July 1949 By November 1949 the lo ust menace had been checked A new threat of locust in asion has arisen and about 200 swarms ha appeared in various parts of the country

Good work was done in the matter of plant protec tion In the south the breeding and release of rodolia beetles uccessfully reduced the incidence of the flut d scale pests In Ajmer 30 000 acres of maize jowar bajra (millets) etc vere cleared of the phadka grasshopper In Coorg trees and seedlings etc covering more than 20 000 acres re sp ayed against canker die back and mottle leaf

Sugar

The Government of India decided to continue its

control of tne factory stocks of the current year s production of sugar

Jute

The three year scheme to increase the production of jute was implemented with great vigour During 1949 50 improved methods of production were introduced imported seeds manure and fertili ers were distributed and new areas not used for food production were brought under jute cultivation It is estimated that the jute production for this year will be over 2 600 000 bales as against 2 030 000 in 1948-49

The Indian Central Jute Committee undertook a survey of the jute growing areas and of new areas suitable for jute cultivation As a result it is considered possible that by double cropping the acreage under jute could be increased by 320 000 acre This will not affect the production of food grains

Cotton

The Indian Central Cotton Committee financed fifty nine research and development schemes in the various states Fundamental research in cotton genetics plant breeding etc were continued at Indore so as to evolve improved varieties of staple for Malwa conditions

Council of Agricultural Research

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research

financed about 3 000 schemes of research in agriculture and animal husbandry in various states Special attention was paid to research for the improvement of tuber crops tapioca and sweet potato and to control wheat rust which causes heavy loss The results of research in all aspects of agriculture and animal husbandry were tried out in a compact group of ten villages near Delhi

The Central Rice Research Institute in Cuttack carried out seventy three experiments in the field Many important laboratory experiments were also conducted and 2 500 types of rice collected from all over the world From a study of this collection a few types ha e been found which mature early and have a high yield Arrangements are being made to multiply this seed rapidly

The Central Potato Research Institute was shifted from Patna to Poona in August 1949 It has taken over the control of the potato research schemes previously carried out in Simla Bhowali and Kufri The institute has an ambitious programme It includes experiments with improved varieties to find the most suitable for each tract to survey inv stigate and control the major fungal bacterial and virus diseases of the crop to investigate and control pests both in the field and during storage and to build up a seed multiplication and certification organi ation in Bihar for the production and distribution of healthy stocks of seed

The Central Veg tabl Bre ding Station was opened at Kulu in June 1942 It has been set up to evol e valuable r ew train of Europ an eg tables suited to Indian conditions t m t the n ds of private growers

Un l r th g d ? of th Ialm Gur D velopment Staff t tl tr igl t n states continued their d lopm it (m on a a extensive scale The total r f th ch m w a Rs 850 245 and the Cent l Governm nt grat l a subsidy of Rs 2055 3

Th Indian Ar a nut Committee was set up in Sept ml r 1949 It has undertaken the establisl ment of r nut nurserie in suitable states the c tablish m nt f r search stations for areca nut in Malabar and Ori sa in stigation in Bombay into the band di a and tl e r gulation o quantit es and prices of imp rt d ar ca nuts

In rd r to obtain a higher yield of cane per acr tl Ir l n Sugar cane Committee worked on seven C nt l d fift en t ite r search schemes Thirty one tude it fr m various tates were admitted to differ ent c ur of training at the Indian Institute of Sugar Technolo y

The Sugar cane Breeding Station at Coimbatore institut d the tudy of a l rge number of s dlin of hybrid origin to evol e better canes Nearly fifty of th se edlings ver s l cted for trial at several tate

research s ations Sorghums obtained from the USA were cro sed with Indian varieties to evolve early maturing canes Investigations were continued on pests and diseases and data collected on the incidence of borer attack

At its stations in Guntur Rajahmundri Nepani and Anand the Indian Central Tobacco Committee continued its research activities

Fifteen schemes were financed by the Indian Central Oil eeds Committee to e ol e better yielding arieti s and to con rol the attack of pests and dis eases in the different states The Committee also implemented schemes for the development of the oil crushing industry in rural areas

The Indian Coconut Committee worked out chemes to set up coconut nurseries at fourteen cen tres during the next five years Three regional s ations ere opened in Travancore and O issa These stations carried out experiments on the agricultural and manurial aspects of coconut cult ation and dealt with local problems in the regions concerned

Institute of Agricultural Re arch

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi is a recognized institute for higher agricultural training in India The associate hip of this institute is equivalent to the M Sc degree of Indian univer sities During 1949 50 forty seven students complet ed their courses and f fty four were admitted

The Institute paid special attention to integrated research on soils crops and livestock as well as on pests and diseases It encouraged research on cultural practices seed rate spacing cultivation country and soil in ersion ploughs and the improve ment of grassland

The ne Division of Agricultural Engineering designed a cou try plough which operates tv o plough shares with a single pair of bullocks

Many sampl s of soil from experimental plots were analysed Sur eys were carried out in a new area near the Institute and also in the Narbada valley to determine soil and land utilization

The Institute was engaged in breeding rust resist ance in wheat and linseed and wilt resistanc in pigeon pea Varieties of wheat resistant to the three types of rust vere evolved Strains of linseed immune to rust v ere produced and are under trial in tl e states Early maturing arieties of tomato with a high vitamin C content were e olved by hybridi ing th cultivated tomato with th wild variety

Tests w re conducted on different fungicides and crops of mai e jowar bajra oats barley and potatoes were successfully treated Investigations were con ducted on plant viruses especially on tomato and hemp

Catalogues were prepared of Indian insects of six

orders Morphological studies were conducted on pulse beetles Fundamental studies were made on the egg parasite of the potato tuber moth

Veterinary Research

Teaching manufacturing biological products veteri nary and animal husbandry research were continued at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute I atnagar and Mukteshwar

The Institute has manufactured seventeen kinds of biological products such as anti rinderpest serum anthrax serum fowl pox vaccine etc A total of 4 219 919 doses was manufactured These products have protected millions of livestock from infectious diseases and have saved millions of rupees

Experiments were also made on the Indian fowl to discover the age up to which it continues to be useful and on substitute feeds for wheat and paddy

At the Indian Dairy Research Institute Bangalore 102 students were under training Thirty six students were admitted to replace an equal number of those who left after completing the Indian Dairy Diploma Course The Institute is recogni ed by the Bombay University as a centre for post graduate work The Institute maintains three pedigree herds of Sindhi Gir and Tharparkar cattle and one herd of Murrah buffaloes in all 546 animals A centre for artificial insemination was established at the Institute which

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Fishery Research

Th C tr l I nd Fi h ri s Research Station (C l u) tl Pilot D p Sea Fi hing Station (B nh d tl e Inland Marin Fisheries Station (M l) n n ed their ork of res arch pilot xp in nt a d training The Government of India ar r ul d s to tho tation to implement l n to increa fish production T vo tra lers tro n Holland and two Reeki boats from the United Kingd m have no v replac d an old trawl r used by the Bomb y Deep S a Fisl ing Station

Training in Forestry

Th Indian Forest Rang rs College and th Madras F r t C ll g attach d to the Forest Re earch Insti t te D hra Dun trained 121 officer student and 241 r ng rs

Th S l i ulture Branch of the Forest Res arch In titut continu d its in estigation which vere m nly oncern d ith diff r nt methods of raising crop documentation of arious crops their sil icul tur l requir ments et It issu d ighteen research publi ation during the year Tl Botany Section id ntifi d bout 2 500 specimens r cei d from official and on off cial sourc s It maintain d an exten i e l erb rium containing about 100 000 specimen to which 3 417 sheets including two n w g nera and

about sixty new species were added The Mycology Section vorked on the standardi ation of Indian wood *rotting fungi fungus* diseases of sal and diseases of conifers and other similar problems The Wood Technology Section published four pamphlets on th study of woods The Wood Seasoning Section per fected two processes for the treatment of inferior woods as substitutes for foreign cedars

Zoological Survey

The Ministry of Agriculture is also responsible for the Zoological Survey of India This organi ation was mainly concerned with the care preser ation and maintenance of the national oological collections in its custody It has trained fou post graduate students in the systematics of oology Three research fellows conducted research under the guidance of the Director

Botanical Survey

The Botanical Survey of India at Cal utta too is under th Ministry of Ag iculture A number of plants of therapeutic value were found gro ving n abundance in the eastern o ner of India Two important plants yielding essential oil were found occupying the entire forest area of the Pachmarhi Plateau Hitherto these plants were known to grow only in the north west Himalayas

International Co operation

The Ministry of Agriculture had to face many

pressing problems Nonethel ss it found time to take its full share in the international sphere It continued its membership of the Food and Agriculture Organi _ation Its efforts to create an International Rice Commission for Asia and the Far East and an International Fish ries Council for the Indo Pacific area were cro n d with success Two regional conferences were held by the FAO in India one relating to forestry and the other to rural co operatives The fifth session of the FAO established a Surplus Commodities Committee to arrange supplies from surplus areas to countries in need India s representative was elected Chairman of this Committee

SINEWS OF SOCIETY

THE Central Board of Transport was set up by the Transport Ministry It seeks to attain two main objectives viz to co ordinate all forms of transport and to relate the planning and execution of transport to the planning of general economic development The Board s objective is to secure the optimum movement of goods according to priority and simultaneously relieve the strain on railways by harnessing other forms of transport

To start with the Board decided that full transpo t facilities should be provided for steel textiles and cement An effective procedure was instituted to

ensure that no consignments covered by a priority ord r were by passed

Railways and Bridges

Apart from th Assam rail link and projects to acc lerate the mo ment of coal twenty nin other construction or urvey proj ct w re appro d Among the e th following deserve m ntion the Sambalpur Titalagarh railway line which l is a ital bearing on the Hirakud Dam and th Kamarganj Balurghat Barsoi proj ct

During the past year the highest priority continu d to b gi n to building bridges and filling in gaps The outstanding br dg projects complet d are th Barakar and Poonpoon bridges on the Grand Trunk Road in Bihar and the pro ision of a roadway o er the Malaviya rail way b idg at Banaras on the Grand Trunk Road (N H No 2) in Uttar Pradesh The bridg s under construction during the year on the Madras Calcutta Trunk Road (N H No 5) are across the Kathjuri and Kuakhai branches of the Mahanadi near Cuttack and o r th P nnar ri er at Nellore

On the Banaras Cape Comorin highway (N H No 7) a large bridge measuring 2 346 feet is under construction over the ri er Cau ery at Pugalur On the Bombay Calcutta highway (N H No 6) two bridg are being built o er the Mahanadi one near Sambalpur and the other at Arang in th Raipur Sambalpur section Large bridg s are und r cons ruction over th Tansa

river near Ambadi and the Surya river on the Bombay Rajputana Delhi highway (N H No 8) as well as maller ones over the Bakhra and Kitchima rivers on the Bihar Assam highway (N H No 31) in Bihar

Work on the Brahmini bridge on the Bombay Calcutta highway (N H No 6) has been started Work on the construction of a common deck road rail bridge o er the Beas at Mirthal on the Jullundur Dasuya Pathankot road (N H No 1A) has also been commenced

Highways

Th highway connecting north Bihar with A sam (N H No.31) has been diverted to avoid Pakistan terri tory and is open for through traffic

Construction vork ha been undertaken to compl t the missing links on the Jullundur Pathankot highway (N H No 1A) and in the Tawa Talasari section of the Bombay Rajputana D lhi high ay (N H No 8) The new links required on tl e high ay (N H No 34) pa s ing through the Malda district of West Bengal re being constructed

The first five years programme fo constructing and improving national highways is estimated to cost about Rs 450 million at the present rates Against this works worth roughly Rs 40 million ha e been executed du ing the last three year In the beginning the pro gress was slow owing to want of materials equipment and personnel but just as the e difficult es were being

got over financial stringency set in and funds had to be cut down drastically

A jeepabl road was constructed a a rush job by th Assam Public Works Departm nt from Shillong to Silchar ntirely through Indian t rritory A short r route is under in estigation for the con truction of a regular road

A road from Churaibari on the bord r of Tripura to Agartala is under construction to provid through road communication from Agartala to the A sam border entirely through Indian territory

During the year under review ix works cost ing more than Rs 100 000 each and of a total value of about Rs 2 400 000 were completed from the money provided by the Central Road Fund

Research and Technical Training

Many papers and standards produced by the various committees of the Indian Roads Congre s w r published in the periodical journals of that body which are supplied free of cost to its members and on paym nt to other interested parties

A site has been acquired near Okhla on th D lhi Agra highway for the estal lishment of a Road Res arch Institute A temporary laboratory is being s t up with the equipm nt available in th office of the Consulting Engin er (Road) A Director of Road R s arch has

been appointed and steps are being taken to recruit a suitable officer for the post of D rector of Technical Co ordination

Fourteen educational films explaining certain techniques of road engineering were exhibited at many centres

Fifty two selected road engineers employed in the various Central and State Public Works Departments have so far been gi en speciali ed practical training in modern methods of highway en ineering in the USA

A comprehensi e publication entitled Basic Road Statistics of India has been put on sale and it has also been circulated to Public Works Departments and others officially concerned with road development

To encourage the indigenous manufacture of road rollers contracts have been placed with Messrs Tata Marshalls and Jessops to manufacture and supply 9ɔ0 steam and 4/5 dies l rollers respectively Against these 496 steam and 228 die el rollers were manufactured by May 31 1950

Road Rail Co ord nation

Important developments were recorded in re ard to road rail co ordination and reorgani ation of road transport

The city bus service of Madras has been entirely nationali ed against seventeen routes operated under private ownership the Government is now operating on as many as thirty seven routes with a fleet of about three hundred vehicles

Bombay is the first state in which a State Transport Corporation financed jointly by the Central and State Governments has been established with the object of providing adequate economical and efficient road transport services The two Governments have agreed that the dividend will be limited to five per cent and profits in e cess will be u ed to provide amenities for passenger welfare for employees and for purposes of road de elopment

The Go ernment of West B ngal has set up a Dire torate of Transport to work out *inter alia* schemes for the nationali ation of the pas enger transport system in Calcutta and for the co ordinat d development of rail and road transport in the state

The Uttar Pradesh Government Roadways Organi ation has introduced bus ser ices on several ne routes Almost all the important routes of the state are no ser ed by this Organi ation

The Punjab Government propos s to nationali e road transport and permit the railways to acquir twenty per cent of the financial interest The state government has started the operation of passenger

transport services in certain cities and on a few rural routes

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has nationalised almost all the road transport services and for the time being is running them departmentally

State governments have been advised to mobilise to the maximum their road transport services Road transport authorities are directed to countersign permits freely in order to ensure a smooth flow of inter state and regional goods traffic

In Delhi the Government took over 180 buses from the Gwalior and Northern Indian Transport Company and added 124 new buses The present fleet consists of 195 roadworthy buses of which 150 are on daily service and the remaining kept in reserve

Petrol Consumption

In 1940 the monthly petrol consumption for the whole of undivided India including military consumption was 8¼ million gallons The present consumption on a rationed basis exclusive of military consumption in divided India is roughly fourteen million gallons In 1940 the number of petrol driven vehicles in undivided India was 170 000 Today there are more than 287 000 in divided India

Road Ethics

In order to develop a sense of road ethics among

th various categories of road users a pamphl t call d The Indian Highway Safety Code was publish d rec ntl Th stat governments will arrange to publish it in th local languages The Safety First Association h b n r qu sted to consider the possibility of introducing Saf Driving competitions to promote d ng efficien y and road courtesy

Port Administration

Th reconstituted Port Trust Boards of Calcutta Bombay and Madras comprise as before elected r pre ntati s of chamb rs of commerce and local municipaliti s as w ll as nominees of labour and the Government of India and the stat governments But now among th el cted members ther is a preponderence of Indian commercial interests

Major ports can play a vital rol in maintaining upplies and services essential to the life of the community provided they are free from widespread labour unrest The improvement of labour conditions and vigilance r garding the labour position at ports have accordingly been the main concern of the administration of the major ports in the country Most of the labour has been d casuali ed and substantial concessions have been granted in the form of minimum wages dearness compensatory and house rent allowances contributory provident fund benefits leave and holidays medical facilities and canteen As a result of these measur s efficiency of port labour has definitely increased during the pa t year

During the first half of 1949 the port of Bombay continued to be seriously congested The Government and the Port Authority made vigorous efforts to improve the ituation For quicker handling and higher stacking of cargo fork lifts vere purchased and a large number of l ctric cranes ordered Buffer sites were provided to take up the overflow of ca go A new s ction was inserted in the Bombay Port Tru t Act empowering the Port Authority to sell by auction uncleared argo not r moved within a stipulated period A better programme of arrivals was arranged so that th re was no bunching of ships All these measu es helped to impro e the situation and by the end of September 1949 the congestion was mostly cleared and no ship had to wait at sea for a berth

The Bombay Port continued to absorb the displaced employees of the Karachi Port Trust and by the end of 1949 1 480 of tl em had been employed

The Calcutta port authorities have made arrange ments to r place their worn out equipment especially their dredgers The port authorities have introduced a scheme of training for Indian personnel spread over a period of five years

The Madras Po t Trust is carrying on its experi ment with a new sand pumping equ pment and is drawing up plans to extend the sand screen

A senior I C S officer took over charge as Adminis trative Officer of the Coch n port The possibil ty of

reducing the need for dredging continued to be inv ti gated by the Centrl Water Power Irrigation and Navigation Commission research station at Kirk

The Kandla Port

Further work on the construction of the new major port of Kandla was taken up vigorously during the year As an essential basis for its construction the area is being surveyed by the Survey of India A hydro graphic survey of the Kandla Creek is being made by the Marine Surv y Wing of the Ministry of Defence Both these surveys are nearing completion A railway officer has carried out a traffic sur ey to estimate the traffic to be handled by the Kandla port Officials of the Health Ministry have also completed a sur ev of the area and have made r comm ndations regarding the necessary measures for the maintenance of proper conditions of health in the port and in the township The construction of a metre gauge link is to be completed by the end of March 1952 at an estimat d cost of forty nine million rupees

National Harbour Board

In order to ensure proper co ordination it is pro pos d to set up a National Harbour Board consisting of repres ntatives of the ministries concerned in th Government of India the maritime states major port authorities and th D elopment Commissioner of Kandla This Board ill work in an advisory capacity and consider sucl probl ms as may be referred to

it by the Government of India or by any state government

Inland Water Transport

As a preliminary to assessing the possibilities of th development of inland water transport in India a detailed questionnaire drafted in consultation with the Central Water Power *Irrigation and* Nav gation Commission was sent to the state go ernments in July 1949 Information is still awaited from certain states

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East agreed to arrange for an expert examination of the development of inland water transport in India Mr Otto Popper an inland navigation expert accordingly arrived in Delhi in February 1950 He was asked to investigate the possibilities of developing traffic on waterways in the following order of priority

Ganga from Buxar to Allahabad
Gogra up to Bahramghat
Rapti up to Gorakhpur
Bagirathi
Mahanadi and Orissa Coast Canal
Buckingham Canal
Tapti up to Kakrapa and 50 miles above

He was also asked to examine the possibilities of increasing the traffic capacity of existing inland navigation routes with particular reference to efficient

methods of op ration suitable types of craft shore in tallation tc He has submitted a preliminary report hich is under consideration

International Conference

India participated in the International Conference on Road and Motor Transport held at Geneva in 1949 under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nation At this Conference a ne v int rnational Conv ntion of Road and Motor Trans port v as concluded It supersedes the obsolete Con entions of 1926 on Road and Motor Transport and the Convention of 1931 on Road Signals India has signed the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals

Regulation of Motor Transport

The Draft Cod of Principles and Practic for the regulation of Motor Transport as revised by the Sp cial Committee of the Transport Advisory Council
- September
as accepted
Orissa and
Assam and with certain reservations by the govern ments of Madras Bombay Uttar Pradesh Punjab and Bihar

Tourist Traffic

Many countries are taking advantage of th growing tourist traffi Europe is expected to earn from tourist traffic between two and two and a half thousand million

dollars The dollar earnings of the British Gov rnment from American visitors represent fifteen million dollars in 1948 and are expected to be seventy million in 1950

India has a wealth of attraction for tourists To show India at h r best requires organi a ion co ordina ted effort and imagination The Ministry of Transport constituted in 1949 an *ad hoc* Tourist Traffic Committee consisting of representatives of the ministries con cerned and tourist transport and hotel industries The Committee advises the Government with regard to matters which affect tourists visiting this country An American Tourist Promotion Group has also b en formed on an informal basis consisting of representa tives of the American Express Company Trans World Airways and Pan American Airways and Thos Cook and Sons Regional tourist offices have been opened at Bombay Delhi and Madras It is proposed to issue a special Tourist Introduction Card to foreign tourists which will enable them to secure the good offices of go ernment servants generally and in parti cular to obtain certain essential facilities for example prompt customs clearance reasonable quantities of p trol for motor cars and the like

FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION

FOR the control of production and distribution of essential commodities the Ministry of Industry and Supply has four sp cial officers namel the Textile Commissioner the Iron and Steel Con roller th Coal Commissioner and the Salt Controller Cement and paper which do not present problems of the same magnitude ar dealt with by the Ministry through the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies The Purchase Wing of the D G I & S with its regional branches and two overseas organi a tions vi the India Supply Mission at Washington and the Director General India Stor s Department at London under take the purchas of goods r quir d by

the Government For the purpose of testing goods purchased there is a T st House at Alipur which is under the D G I & S The Director General Disposals is responsible for the disposal of surplus to es

During 1949 there have been no important chang s in the organi ation of the Ministry To ensure efficient administration of controls particularly that of cotton textiles and latterly iron and steel the Directorate of *Enforcement* has been set up with headquarters at D lhi and branches at Bombay Ahmedabad Madras Coimbatore Kanpur and Calcutta The Directorate of Cott ge Industries has also been set up within tl Dire torate Gener l of Industries and Supplies to deal ith *cottage and small scale indu tries*

Central Advisory Counc l

In order to keep n close cont ct v th all th inter sts concerned n the industriali ation of the country the Central Advisory Council of Industri s was set up n 1948 The Council met tw ce in 1949—in January and in July At its July s ssion the Council *recommend d the constitution of* a Stand ng Commit tee Tl e Standing Committee which was constitut d in September 1949 met n November It recommended that target committees nd v orking parties should be set up for important industries particularly those which affect *the g neral cost of* living Accordingly *target com* mitte s were formed for superphosphates sulphuric acid po er alcohol refractories glass di sel engines

plywood aluminium cycle and motor tyr s and tub paper and pap r board industries Working parties have also be n fo med for the cotton textiles coal and heavy engin ering industries

Cotton Textiles

Th production of cloth and yarn in 1949 was 3 904 million yards and 1 359 million pounds respectively as agin t 4 319 million yards and 1 447 million pounds in 1948 The fall in produ tion was due to the closur of certain mills as a result of accumulation of stocks and un conomic working du to mismanag m nt Sev ral caus s brought about these accumulations Pakistan failed to buy cloth and yarn in accordance with the Inter Dominion Agreement The state government nominees ere unable to purchase in full the quotas allotted to them

The accumulation of stocks reached its peak of 383 996 S - mb 1919 In o d to impro e the situ

proc

own choice anywhere in India A shorter time limit was fixed for state nominees to purchase the remaining two thirds These measures proved successful and by February 1950 *the accumulated stocks amounted to* only 127 257 bales

The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills which were closed down in August 1949 on account of managem nt troub es hav been tak n ov r by the

Government of India and already B and C portions of the mill have started working The Meenakshi Mills Mathurai which were closed down on account of a dispute between the management and labour ha e also started working after the differences were satisfactorily resolved by the Government of India The Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills which were closed in October 1949 on account of financial difficulties and labour trouble have undertaken to start work in June 1950 as a result of the Government of India s intervention

In accordance with the system of period cal re ision suggested by the Tariff Board the prices of cotton textiles were revised with effect from February 1 1950 The cotton textile prices are to be based on the statu tory ceiling pric for different varieties of Indian cotton of the current year s crop and actual pr ces of imported cotton As the higher prices which were paid for imported cotton this year would ha e led to some increase in the price of fine and superfine cloth it was decided that simultaneously with the revision of the ex mill prices the excise duty on fine cloth should be reduced from 6[1] per cent to 5 per cent and that on superfine cloth from twenty five pe cent to twenty per cent The result was that the prices of cloth were slightly reduced The prices ve e again revised on May 1 1950

On account of devaluation of the Ind an rupee there has been an increase in exports of cotton textiles The quota of 1 150 million yard has been fixed for the

p riod S ptember 1949 to December 1950 In addition free export f fine and sup rfine cloth from February-Dec mb r 1950 have also been permitted Export of handloo n loth is of course freely allowed

A t rtition there has been a general shortage tor the textile industry Hence a system of it l has been worked out whereby a quota of t n i allotted to each mill from the cotton pro h ing entres The floor and ceiling prices of cotton e fi ed The country is divided into various ones and the movement of cotton from one one to another is prohibited except under permit

Ten more mills came into operation in 1949 with a total spindlage of 107 000 and nineteen new mills ar in the process of construction

The handloom wea ing industry consumes about 400 million pounds of yarn and produc s 1 200 million yard of cloth For various reasons the handloom indu try has be n pas ing through a difficult period To h lp the industry exports of handloom cloth ar being permitted freely It has been decid d as an exp rimental measure to reserve certain limited field of production for the handloom industry Fr ight concessions have been granted to handloom goods The Gov rnment of India has also d cid d to purcha e its textile requir m nts as far as po sibl from hand loom producers and state governmen s hav be n ask d to do likewi

The production of cloth and yarn in the first five months of 1950 was as follows

	1950	
	Y rn n lbs	Cl th n yd
	(f g h	ds)
January	102 676	309 674
February	97 157	293 996
March	103 136	319 068
April	101 128	320 449
May	100 167	330 528

Iron and Steel

The production of finished steel in 1949 was about 922 000 tons as against 854 000 tons in 1948 India was able to import 400 000 tons of steel mainly from the USA Belgium Britain and Canada as against a total of 218 000 tons in 1948 The railways obtained their full requirements of 321 371 tons organized industrie 411 000 tons and the public and small industries 202 000 tons There was a progressive increase in the supply of steel for agricultural purposes From 14 367 tons in the first quarter of 1949 it rose to 39 367 tons in the fourth quarter while the total for the year was 94 516 tons A satisfactory allotment of steel was made for the construction of new factories and for the e pansion of old ones

According to the general policy of the Government to reduce pric s of essential commodities the statutory

ceiling prices of all categories of steel were reduc d by thirty rupees per ton from D cember 1949

Production of steel during the first quarter of 1950 was 235 061 tons and that for the second quarter is estimated at 236 000 tons Allotments for the first two quarters of 1950 amount d to 652 000 tons out of which 115 000 tons are xp cted to be met from imports D mands of D fence S rvices and Railways wer met in full and agricultural demands were met up to forty six per c nt

The Governm nt of India has sanctioned a loan of fifty million rup es to the Steel Corporation of Bengal o a to enable it to increase its production by 200 000 tons

Coal

Coal production r gistered a record of 31 4 million tons in 1949 as against 29 82 million tons in 1948 The transport ser ice also improv d during the year so that 27 90 million tons were despatched from collieries as against 2 8 million tons in 1948 The total raisings and despatches during the first four months of 1950 w re 11 102 941 and 8 492 800 tons respectively Coastal shipments of coal increased by 200 000 tons

– 1949 Australia has

supplied the agreed quanti ies of o

The Government of Madras is investigating the lignite deposits in that state. The Government of Madhya Pradesh proposes to undertake the development of the Kamptee fields with the assistance of a private firm. The Indian Mining and Construction Company formed by the Central Government in association with a British firm has almost completed the removal of the overburden at the Bokaro colliery. It is now engaged in similar work at the Kargali colliery. The Central Government has decided to undertake the prospecting of the Garo Hills coalfields in Assam.

Cement

The Central quota of cement has been enlarged as the Central Government had to meet demands for cement for greater food production, the rehabilitation of displaced persons, etc. This increase in the Central quota did not affect the states because of the progressive improvement in production from 1 560 000 tons in 1948 to 2 060 000 tons in 1949. At present there are twenty one cement factories with a rated capacity of 3 000 000 tons per year.

During the first quarter of 1950, 650 057 tons of cement were produced and the estimated production for the second quarter is 650 000 ton.

Paper and Newsprint

The production of paper and newsprint increased from 98 600 tons in 1948 to 103 200 tons in 1949. Newsprint was decontrolled from the middle of June

1949 Two of the existing pap r control orders have also been withdrawn and th complete decontrol of paper is under consideration

Salt

The present annual re quirement of alt ar estimated to be 2 44 million tons Against thi demand the production in 1947 was 1 84 million ton in 1948 it was 2 27 *million tons and in 1949 it was about two* million tons Steps have been taken to increase the production to about 2 5 million tons in 1950 The number of crystalli ing pans is being increased and the percolation canals and condensers in the Government factori s are being cleaned with machines instead of ma ual labour It is also proposed to instal a washing plant at Sambhar Lake ith a capacity ot 2 200 tons a day to improv the quality of salt Railway *sidings and trolley lines in th existing salt* works of Saurashtra ar being extend d Railway idings in Vedaranyam salt works are being electrified and extended The navigational canal from Vedaranyam to Topputhurai in Madras is being desilted New salt works are being established in Saurashtra Orissa and on the Contai seaboard of West Bengal Natural salt from the large swamps of Vedaranyam is to be collected under co operative manag ment On the suggestion of the Indian Standards Institution a minimum purity of ninety two per cent to be progressively increased to ninety six per cent has been specified Analytical laboratories are proposed to be set up at all the important centres of production A

Research Station has already been established at Wadala (Bombay) to in estigate the various problems of salt orks and to devise methods for the recovery of by product This Research Station will work in collaboration with the Salt Research Committee of the Council ot Scientific and Industrial Research One of the Government owned salt works in Bombay has been attached to this Station and will be worked as a model *factory*

Jute

In spite of difficulties of obtaining suppli s of raw jute from Eastern Pakistan the jute industry maintain ed production at predetermined levels and by reduc ing hours of work avoided the danger of unemploy ment

Other Industries

There has been satisfactory impro ement in the *production of electric motors transformers electric* lamps bicycles refractories sulphuric acid superphos phates and caustic soda

An agreement was made with a Swiss firm to assist in establishing a state owned machine tool factory in India The Swiss firm is investing ten per cent of the capital It i estimated that the project will cost about 150 million rupees The Mysore Go ernment ha made available free of cost the greater part of the land required for the factory and the re t whicl is not *state owned is being acquired*

With the technical a sistance of the Standard Telephone and Cables Ltd of Britain a factory will be established at Asansol for the manufacture of dry core paper insulated telephone cables This factory is expected to go nto production early in 1952

Negotiations with a Swedish firm have been com pleted in regard to th construction and operation of a government factory for the manufacture of penicillin sulpha drugs etc Th factory is estimated to cost about thirty five million rupees

Fertili_er Factory

The F rtili er Factory at Sindri has been designed to manufactur 1 000 tons of ammonium sulphate per da The factory will work on the gypsum process and when completed will be one of the largest of its kind in the world

The erection of the factory is now rapidly nearing completion It i exp cted to be completed in the last quarter of 1950 and full production obtained within ix to nin months ther after

The operational staff of the factory on present reckoning will consist of about seventy posts down to th grad of foreman Recruitment to a majority of the posts has already been made Twenty three of the recruits who were sent abroad for specialist train ing in the operation of plants like those being erected at Sindri have since returned

The most important raw materials required for the factory are gypsum coal and coke D posits of suit able gypsum have been located in Bikaner and Jodhpur

Mathematical Instruments Office

The Mathematical Instruments Office Calcutta was started in 1830

With its excellent machinery and tools and its skilled personnel it can manufacture almost all types of scientific instruments It has been decided to shift the factory to a new and spacious site For this purpose as a preliminary to it reorgani ation the necessary land has already been acquired Two German technicians have also been recruited to review the working of the factory and formulate final plans for its reorgani ation At l ast sixty different types of instruments have been under regular manufactur in the factory but during 1949 the development of a number of new instruments hitherto imported was taken in hand and manufacture of some of these has already started The production of the factory in creased by twenty s en per cent and sales by 11 5 p r cent during the year

H ndustan Aircraft Limited

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited at Bangalore is a pri ate limited company in hich the Government of Ind a owns a two third share and the Mysore Govern ment one third share The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd has so far assembled twenty Prentice aircraft The

airframe parts of some of them were manufactured entirely in the factory Development work on two types of trainer aircraft vi n Primary Trainer—HT 2 and an Advanced Trainer HT 10 has made good prog e T o prototypes of HT 2 and a mock up of HT 10 are under construction The Company ha recently undertaken the manufacture of fighter rcraft

During 1949 th company made 112 major airframe and 443 aeroengine overhauls Besides eighty five im proved type all metal railcoaches wer completed and d li ered up to the end of May 1950 Construction of all m tal bus bodies is also being undertaken Th number of men employed in the factory is 6 250

Evolution of Standards

The Indian Standards Institution has so far under tak n to evolve standards for 664 commodities Out of these eighty four standards have been published So far it has not been obligatory on industries to adopt standards evolved by this Institution It has been suggested that the u e of thes standards by industry should be put on a statutory basis

Indian Coffee Board

The Indian Coffee Board which is constitut d under the provisions of the Coffee Market Expansion Act 1942 controls the marketing and export of coffee All coffee grown in th country is required to b

delivered into a pool maintained by the Coffee Board Coffee is releas d for the internal market through public auctions and co operative societies and exports are allowed only under licences issued by the Board

The revised crop estimates of 1949 50 season show a total crop of 20 360 tons The preliminary estimate of 1950 51 show a total crop of 19 660 tons The annual consumption of coffee in the country ranges between 16 000 and 17 000 tons With a iew to earning more foreign currency about 3 000 tons were exported from the 1948 49 crop and a further quantity of 4 000 tons has been earmarked for export from the 1949 50 crop

Indian Rubber Board

The Indian Rubber Board which is constituted under the provisions of the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act 1947 is concerned with the produc tion and marketing of the rubber industry The Board maintains complete statistics regarding acreage unde cultivation production under various grades con ump tion etc and advises the Government on matters relating to imports The price of rubber produced in the country is fixed statutorily The Board is financed by a cess levied on all rubber produced in the country and fees levied for licenc s issued to dealers and manufacturers

Central Silk Boa d

The Central Silk Board is a statutory body

created by the Central Silk Board Act of 1948 It was constituted in May 1949 and consists of the Hon ble Minister for Industry and Supply as its ex *officio* Chairman and twenty eight Memb rs represent ing states of India officials and the industrial interests of the country Grants in aid amounting to Rs 139 000 were distributed by the Board in the financial year 1949 50 to state gov rnm nt to initiate a number of sp cial schemes Further grants in aid to the extent of Rs 35 000 have b n made during 1950 51 to some stat governm nts again t appro ed schemes of sericul tural de elopment The Board has so far published 1 bulletins giving general and technical information on sericulture A member of the Board visited Japan to arrang for the import of pecial types of machinery and t secure the services of xperts to effect improve ment in the quality of silk reeled in India

Cottage Industries

Stat governments are primarily responsible for th d velopment of cottage industries The functions of the C ntral Government relate to co ordination gene ral guidance training of instructors r search and the d velopment of export markets A Central Cottag Industries Emporium was opened in N w Delhi in April 1949 The products obtained from state govern m nts and from well known associations are exhibited and sold by this Emporium A show room to exhibit Indian handicrafts and products of cottag industries are now functioning in the Trade Commissioner s office at New York An Indian del gation was sent

to Japan to study the development of cottage indus tries in that country and to obtain machinery suitable for use in India The delegation purchased machinery worth Rs 37 000

Purchases

The Ministry of Industry and Supply during the period April 1949 to March 1950 placed contract worth 1 177 million rupees Of this total 704 million rupees were spent in India by the Director General of Industries and Supplies forty million rupees by the Textile Commissioner in India 125 million rupees by the India Supply Mission in Washington and 308 million rupees by the Directorate General India Stores Department in London

To ensure that the goods purchased for the use of Government are of the required quality the Direc torate General of Industries and Supplies has an Insp ction Wing This organi ation comes into direct contact with the processes of manufacture This has enabled it to give valuable assistance in the develop ment of new products and the maintenance or improvement of quality

Disposals

During the financial year 1949 50 stores to th value of 132 2 million rupees were sold The total disposal up to the end of March 1950 amounted to 1357 5 million rupees against book value of 3 893 5 million rup es includin American surpluses The

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Stat go ernments are primarily responsibl for th d lopment of cottage industries The functions of th C ntral Go ernment relate to co ordination gene ral guidance training of instructors r earch and th d elopment of export markets A Central Cottage Indu tri s Emporium was open d in New D lhi in April 1949 Th products obtained from state go ern m nts and from well known associations ar exhibited and sold by this Emporium A show room to exhibit Indian handicrafts and products of cottag industrie ar now functioning in the Trade Commissioner office at N w York An Indian del gation was s nt

RELIEF TO REHABILITATION

THE Ministry of Rehabilitation came into existence in September 1947 It was set up to deal with the gigantic problem of mass migration consequent upon partition Over six million non Muslims migrated from Pakistan out of which 3 5 million were evacuated by the Government The Ministry of Rehabilitation had to provide shelter food and clothing for them Thus relief camps came into existence in various parts of India

During the first year it was found that the large number of able bodied men and women in these relief camps caused a serious drain on the financial resources of the country The Government of India therefore

d cided that these relief camps should gradually be closed So the Ministry of Rehabilitation provided \ ork to successive groups who were taken off the dole The camp population which was 903 000 at the end of April 1949 was reduced to 529 000 by the end of March 1950 (xcluding new arrivals) The population in camps for th displaced p rson from East Pakistan stood at 100 000 at the nd of March 1950 Besides during the sam period the numb r of displaced persons rec iving the dole decr as d from 780 000 to 100 000 This policy of stopping the dol does not affect the 44 000 Kashmiri displac d persons who will be sent back to their homes when normal conditions return in raider held parts of Kashmir

In Bombay Madhya Pradesh (CP) Delhi and Uttar Pradesh a large number of camps have been or are being converted into colonies It is proposed to pro ide roofed accommodation before th rains start to all displaced persons living in tents The Faridabad D elopment Board has decided to build 4 000 houses in Faridabad to accommodate all the displaced families now living in t nts in that area On March 31 1950 13 3?8 single room tenements were under construction out of which 6 770 are nearing completion In Delhi single room tenements are being built at A adpur and Kingsway In Lajpat Nagar 1 000 singl room tenements are nearing completion They will provid accommodation to all those living in tents and historic buildings In the Punjab 49 000 displaced p rsons have been provided \ ith mud huts and it is planned to build

a sufficient number of huts in camps and in labour colonies in important towns to provide for the entire camp population of 90 000 In Bombay tents are being u ed in the Sabarmati Camp The residents of this camp are to be moved to a township in Ahmedabad where 1 500 semi pucca tenements are under construction In Rajasthan those living in tents will soon have accommodation through new housing schemes

Displaced Agriculturists

Displaced agriculturists are being resettled on evacuee land and also on land r claimed or deforested The evacuee land in the Punjab and PEPSU is being treated as a single pool for purpos s of allotment There are 4 735 000 acres available for allotment whereas the claimants have abandoned 6 730 000 acres in West Pakistan As the only way to satisfy the claims of about 500 000 displaced persons a scheme of graded cuts has been introduced The Government has set apart a sum of eleven million rupees to be given as loans to those who take possession of the land allotted to them This loan is intended to help them to purchase implements bullocks and seed and sink wells

In Alwar and Bharatpur an area of 418 000 acres was acated by Muslims Only 242 000 acr s are available for allotment to displaced non Muslims from Pakistan So far 29 000 families have been resettled A loan of Rs 1 162 is given to ev ry resettled family for the purchase of seeds bullocks and implements

So far a t 1 ot R 1 0 million has b n advanced a loans

In B k n th t tal rea ot e acu e land available for allotm nt 236 000 a r s In Ajmer Bhopal Delhi Madhya Bharat Madhya Pradesh (CP) Rajasthan Saura htra Tripura Uttar Pradesh Vindhya Pradesh West Bengal and th Andamans 68 000 dis placed agriculturist families have been resettled on land

The C ntral Tractor Organi ation is reclaiming 99 000 acres in Madhya Bharat and 42 000 acres in Bhopal Displaced agriculturists are being resettled on this r claim d area a sum of Rs 1 000 000 has been t sid by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the r ttlement of th s agriculturists

Displaced Townsmen

Tl r habilitation of displaced persons from towns and cities is a formidable task Th Ministry i making great efforts to pro ide housing accommodation to every di plac d family and an opportunity to earn a livelihood B sides arrangements are being made for the education of children the car of the aged and infirm and for the support and education of unattached women

The housing schemes are larg ly meant to develop mall colonies as suburbs of existing towns Where there are large concentrations of displaced per ons new townships are springing up For this purpos the

Central Government has given long term loans to the various state governments

More than 1 400 000 urban displaced persons have been accommodated in evacuee houses A directive has been issued by the Central Government to state governments asking them to ensure that roofed shelter is provided to all those living in tents before the monsoon breaks By the end of March 1950 19 900 pucca houses had been completed and 11 300 were under construction About 23 600 semi pucca tenements have been built and 10 500 are under construction

Loans

The Urban Loans Scheme of the Government of India is administered by the state governments The maximum that an individual can obtain under the scheme is Rs 5 000 All advances are free of interest for the first year and during this period no recovery s made In subsequent years three per cent interest s charged The loan must be repaid within four years Up to the end of March 1950 the state go ernments had paid Rs 52 5 million to individual borrowers Rs 78 million to 1 500 groups and co operative societies of urban displaced persons with a membership exceeding 17 000

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration set up by the Government of India advances loans of any sum from Rs 5 000 to Rs 50 000 to limited companies

partnerships or individuals The Rehabilitation Finance Administration di pos d of 7 141 applications out of a total of 14 854 which it had entertained Rs 40 4 million r an tioned to 3 454 applicants but the actual a unt paid was Rs 17 9 million

I the diff rent tates 27 800 evacuee shops were ll t d to displac d business men and about 25 000 n w hops were built for them This does not in clud all shops talls built by the local bodies and others in some states

Employment Exchanges

Emplovm nt E changes hav been of great assist ance Up to th nd of March 1950 these Exchanges had r gistered 527 000 applicants and had placed 132 000 *in employment Among these 5 500 were women The* Special Emplo ment Bureau plac d 1 157 highly quali fied displaced p rsons in posts carrying high salaries while the railwa s employed about 2 550 In this way 590 000 persons were served including their dependents

Training

The Polytechnic at Nilokheri is run under the aus pices of the Ministry of Rehabilitation It sent out 1 900 trained di placed p rsons and has about 500 on its rolls Some of the trades for which training is given there are tailoring ho iery carp ntry blacksmithy weaving agriculture dy ing photography leather work printing etc Training classes were organi ed for thirty supervi or trainees also

The Arab ki Sarai near Delhi had trained 350 candidates by the end of O tober 1949 and was then converted into a special work centre The new machine purchased by the Ministry from Japan are demonstrated at this centre and those interested are taught how to use them Six Japanese technicians have been engaged for this purpose They are experts in the bamboo industry the making of mechanical toys and shoe lac s etc

The Ministry opened seven training cum work centres at Samana Bhatinda Patiala (PEPSU) Yol (Punjab) Gandhi Nagar (Bhopal) Rampur (UP) and A adpur (Delhi) After th ir training the trainees will either be absorbed in the production divis on of the centres on reasonable wages or be assisted to set up *their own business* Tho e *desirous of setting* up on their o n will be given a machine and equipment and facilities to secure raw material In all there are 2 625 vacancies at these work centres including 400 at Arab ki Sarai

Training and work centres have al o been opened by the *D lhi State* the *Punjab Uttar Prad sh Bombay* Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan In the e tra ning and work centr s the candidates are trained within the shortest possible time to produce a fe selected commo dities Th crafts sel cted are such as a e in great demand in the areas where the tra nees are to be rehabi litated Ultimately it is intended to convert many of the production division of these centres into producers

co operative ocieties By tl e end of March 1950 over 100 training and work centr s vere at v ork in different states with a total enrolment of about 15 500 persons By that date 9 100 had already been trained

	Numb of p n	
St t	T n ng	Empl yed
Bombay	626	720
Delhi	1 289	1 797
Madhya Bharat	333	567
Punjab	5 376	1 963
Rajasthan	51	—
Uttar Prade l	1 695	1 107
Total	9 370	6 154

Tl Governm nt of India is responsibl for the care of un ttached and d stitute women and children who ha come from P kistan Recently it l as also accept ed responsibility for the support and care of the children born of r cov red Muslim and Non Muslim women Thes omen are naturally anxious to be relie ed of uch children Various crafts are taught at the women s homes all over the country There are thirty five homes of this kind with 14 500 women and children

Maintenance Allowance

The Government of India sanctioned a sch me to grant maintenance allowances to wido s unattached women minors and other persons who by reason of

old age ınfırmıty and the lıke are unable to earn a lıvıng This scheme ıs specıally ıntended for those women who depended entırely upon the ıncome of theır prop rty ın Pakıstan and now have no means of lıvelıhood The maxımum whıch may be granted under the scheme ıs Rs 250 The maxımum allowance for a sıngle ındıvıdual ıs Rs 100 The maıntenance allowance sanctıoned ıs determıned by the ıncome the famıly had ın Pakıstan In Delhı alone more than 12 800 applıcatıons have been re ceıved and 2575 persons have been gıven maıntenance allowances

Harıjans

In order to make sure that the ınterests of dısplaced Harıjans are not neglected a Dısplaced Harıjans Re habılıtatıon Board was constıtuted under the All Indıa Harıjan Sevak Sangh The Sangh ıs recognı ed as an agency of the Central Government The Board has a central offıce at Delhı and regıonal offıces ın West Bengal Punjab Bombay Rajasthan Madhya Bharat Saurashtra and Kutch The Board ıs responsıble for constructıng houses securıng land grantıng loans and fındıng employment for dısplaced Harıjans

Educatıonal Facılıtıes

The Government of Indıa has provıded free prımary educatıon to dısplaced chıldren and has shouldered the entıre e pendıture ıncurred by state governments for thıs purpose Students of the last two classes ın hıgh school have been gıven cash grants

up to seventy five rupees for the purchase of books and stationery They ha e been xempted from paying tui tion and xaminatic n fees Loans are al o given to collegiate and t hni al stud nts for their maint nance during th p ried of tudy and for the paym nt of fees etc Th r c ry of loan is to be effected within six y r No int rest is charged during the first year after which an inter st of two per cent i charg d Students taking ad anc d cour s in foreign countries are given f nancial a sistanc it they had sources of incom in Pakistan Up to th end of March 1950 Rs 4 5 million had been sanctioned as loans to dis placed st idents and trainees

Evacuee Property

The Administration of Evacuee Property Act 1950 extend to all the states of India except Assam Manipur Tripura West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir The law has been made less rigid The owner must now b served with a notice and b gi n full opportunity of defending himself before any pro perty is declared evacue property Th d finition of evacuee has also been modified Many Muslims who would have become evacuees under the old ordinance will not suffer under the new definition

Influx from East Pakistan

The recent communal disturbances in East Pakistan have resulted in a large influx of Hindus into India

Up to March 31 1950 823 000 Hindus had crossed

over from East Pakistan to India Of these 645 000 went to West Bengal 80 000 to Assam and 100 000 to Tripura

The Government of India has adopted an open door policy in respect of persons who feel insecure in East Bengal and wish to migrate The Government of India has made it clear to all the state governments concerned that the expense incurred for the relief and accommodation of these fresh migrants will be borne by the Central Government

The policy of the Government of India is to cut short the period of gratuitous relief as far as possible and in no case to extend it beyond a month because it not only involves unproductive expenditure but also demoralises displaced persons Cash doles are given at twelve rupees per adult and eight rupees per child for a month Free issue of clothing has been permitted in deserving cases

A Branch Secretariat of the Ministry of Rehabilitation Government of India has been set up under a Joint Secretary with headquarters at Calcutta This Secretariat will have overall charge of relief operations in West Bengal Assam Bihar Orissa and Tripura in respect of new arrivals from East Pakistan

POWER FOR PROSPERITY

DURING 1949 50 work on the housing schemes for the officers of he Central Go ernment has be n in progress in D lhi The details of the schemes are as follows

(1) 120 officers flats at Man Nagar Cornwallis Road N w Delhi including eight for the Reserve Bank

(2) eighty eight officers flats near th Golf Links New Delhi

(3) 2 232 quarters for the officials of class III S rvices at Vinaya Nagar to the south of Willingdon A rodrome (This includes 300 quarters for the

P & T Department and 3?0 for the Reser e Bank of India)

(4) 388 quarters for class III officials at Timarpur

(5) 1 290 quarters for class IV Government servants at S wa Nagar south of Lodi Colony (this includ s 112 quarters for the Reserve Bank)

(6) seventy two quarters for class IV Gov rnment servants at Timarpur and

(7) 665 quarters for workcharged staff of the Central PWD

The Central PWD has also undertaken a huge programme for the development of land and con truc tion of houses for displaced persons (See Table on Page 92)

Three large automatic telephone e changes are under construction in Calcutta Staff quarters are being built for the various research institutes of the Department of Scientific Research Large building programmes for the Fertilizer Factory at Sindri the new mint at Calcutta and extensions to the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad are also being carried out Good progress has been made with regard to the construction of two large bridges over the Kaukhai and Katjuri rivers in Orissa Buildings are being construct ed for All India Rad o at Bombay Nagpur and Gauhati

Civil Aviation Wing

The Civil Aviation Wing of the Central PWD

continued to maintain forty nine aerodrom s of all kinds in India The a odrom s at Agartala Barrack pore Ranchi nd T ihl al r taken ov r for maintenanc

A s cond r n y at Dum Dum and another at Gauhati th th rmal buildings at Amritsar and Luckno tl R a cl Laboratory at D lhi and hangars at M dr Bombay Calcutta and Lucknow were onstruct d Som buildings for t chnical purpos s a d ir l s transmitting and r c iving stations w r also built t se ral aerodrom s

Geologic l Survey of India

On of the principal ctiviti s of the D partment has be n to produce an accurate geological map of India But o ing to the hea y d mands of th states for pecial conomic and engineering in stigation only a third of the field officers could work on the map Last year about thirty officers were ngaged in engineering and water supply investigations sixty officers on mineral investigations and forty exclu i ely on geological mapping

The Engineering Geology and Ground Water Divi sion the Mineral Development Division and the five Field Circles submitted 36 24 and 172 reports respectively The Chemical Laboratory of the Depart-ment analysed and assayed 2 222 specimens and samples of m inerals The Petrological Laboratry identified 651 sp cimens for public u e The Depart

ment s Mineral Information Bureau dealt with an average of 220 enquiries every month

The annual field training camp was organ d at the beginning of the year to give practical field training to ne ly recruited officers and post graduate geology students from different uni ersiti s

The Department also conducted 2?0 field n esti gations for oil coal manganese gypsum iron ore copper glass and ceramic materials chromit lime stone etc for ground water supply and for river valley projects The investigations ha r aled the following new facts

(1) magn tic prospecting for manganese ores at Tirodi in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh has brought to light unknown deposits of thes or s
(2) prospecting for gypsum in Jodhpur by means of pitting and trenching was carried out and a large deposit has been located In the Halar district of Saurashtra a gypsum deposit was prospected by means of drilling and a reser e of o er three million tons has been found
(3) drilling operations in the Singrauli Coal field indicated a workable reserve A coal deposit has been located about forty five miles to the north of Jarwa railway station Gonda district in the Dang valley in Nepal As a result of recent work in the Korba Coal field important new coal bearing beds have been brought to l ght

(4) a surface survey has b en made of the Rowghat iron ore deposits in Madhya Pradesh where the largest individual deposit is estimated to contain 500 million tons of high grad or

(5) large reserves of good quality glass sands have be n locat d in th Bundi district in Rajasthan

(6) a d tailed inve tigation has been made of the copper min s in Jaipur and Alwar and of lead inc mines in Udaipur with v ry promising results and

(7) larg reser es of good quality limestone for the manufacture of cem nt ha e been located about ight miles east of the proposed site of the capital for East Punjab Larg reser es of high quality limestone were located in Sirmur New deposits of high grade lim stone were also located in the Tinne elley and Ramnad districts of Madras

The programme for the current year includ s the continuation of investigations for oil and a number of important minerals such as coal manganese copper bauxite iron ore glass and ceramic materials

Indian Bureau of Mines

The Mineral Concession Rules as well as the P troleum Concession Rules under Section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1948 were finally drawn up by the Bureau

The Bureau also gave advice to the Central and state governments as well as to the mining enterprises About twenty important coal mines in Jharia were

inspected by two officers of the Department with a view to laying down a procedure for systematic working and conservation of mines The Bureau also undertook the compilation of a Mines Directory giving a list of the areas under mining lease and of prospecting licences for different minerals in each of the states in India

Indian School of Mines

The Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology at Dhanbad imparts high grade technical training in Mineral Engineering and Applied Geology and offers a four year diploma course in these subjects The Government has recently sanctioned the reorgani ation of the School according to the recommendations of the Reorganization Comm ttee In consequence the admission to the School was doubled while the strength of the teaching staff was also increased The existing school building and hostel were expanded and addi tional accommodation has been constructed for the staff at a cost of Rs 1 600 000

The new curriculum adopted as recommended by the Reorgani ation Committee lays special emphasis on subjects like metallurgy fuel technology refrac tories and ceramics

During the past year forty one students passed the examination for the certificate in Mineral Mining two for the certificate in Geology and twenty four for the diploma in Mining Engineering

The P trol um Di i ion made pro i ion for increas d suppli s t ll petroleum product The impro m nt in orld upply nd int rnal transport faciliti s ha e enabl d n Division to i li this c bj ct Full ad a it ge of th situati n could not ho r be tak n c ing to ari s c rc m t nc s

Th h l sal r a d r t ler margin of profit was reduc d in th ca e of k r n Th r t il s lling pric w s al o k pt n h ck B r t nal allocation of im port it ha b n p ll to di tribut k ros ne to great r d ntag

Th E pl D partm nt function d as an exp rt d i r b d to th Go rnm nt rail ays port trusts and r l mm rcial and industrial conc rns in th ountry It d als w th matt rs r lating to the storag tran p rt n port and manuf ctur of all e plosi s and p tr l um and other h a ardous commodities Th ssistan f th D partm nt is frequently sought for the t ln ical in stigation of xplo ions It ad i es th Gov rnment rail ays port trusts and municipalities in the frami g of r gulations for the pre ention of such occurr nc

Th dministration and enforcement of the Cinema togr phic Film Rul s 1948 i another function of th e Departm nt It i hop d that all bulk stores of highly infl mm bl films will b e mo d to properly construct ed vault outside thickly populated area This will undoubtedly minimi ha ards to life and prop rty in case of fire

CWINC

The most important work done by the Central Water Power Irrigation and Navigation Commission during 1949 50 related to the Hirakud Dam Project in Orissa Power hous s and workshops have been construct d and a well planned colony has sprung up at Hirakud A field re earch laboratory has been established and detailed investigations into discharge and silt data meteorolo ical conditions geology of dam sites and survey of the topography in the a ea are almo t complete Detailed designs of the dam have also been finali ed

The Hydro Electric Branch has b en added to the Central Water Powe Irrigation and Navigation Commission It has prepared the designs specifica tions dra ings etc of the plant and equipment of t o hydro electric generating stations Orders are being placed for the plant

With the a r val of machinery for removing arth the work of excavation has tarted

Great pro ress has b en made in the ork of con structing the rail road b id e over the Mahanadi river Call ndar Hamilton spans are being rected over the piers a pathway is b ing provid d and the roadway de king i being concreted

The Commission has also been entrusted with the Kakrapara weir and canals proj ct on behalf of th

Government of Bombay Construction has started on stage I

Kosi Project

Investigations on the Kosi Project are nearing completion The proj ct has now been di ided into three stages The analysis of loads trial on the dam is being made by the Commission s engineers in the USA A detailed project report has b n prepared for the construction of th barrage at Chhatra

The Commission has carried out a detail d investi gation of the Narbada Tapti Sabaramati Assam Coorg and CP and B rar projects The possibility of supplying wat r to the dry but fertile ar as of Raja sthan is b ing explored Th Commission took o er in estigations of the Ganga Barrage project from the Government of West Bengal

General investigations in the field of hydrology navigation and soil conservation were also taken in hand during the past y ar

The designs for various categories of work required for the Hirakud Dam and the Kosi Project were undertaken The Chief Designs Engineer spent some months in the USA to finali e the designs of tho e operations of the Hirakud Dam project which have been entrusted to the International Engineering Company at Denver He also supervized the analysis of the trial loads of the Kosi Project made by the USA Bureau of Reclamation

Some important exp riments relating to the navigability of rivers were carried out in the Central Irrigation Board and Commission Station at Poona Experiments were also conducted on models of some road and railway projects

Besides the Commission has been approached by various states for advice and designs in respect of their river alley projects

The Commission collected data regarding the availability and requirements of material for all the river projects The whole matter was d scussed with the provincial and state chief engineers to ascertain the be t method of utili ing the available resources of the country in the most profitable manner As a result the Commission formulated a seven year plan for the de elopment of the river valley projects

Indian representati es participated in the following international organi ations connected with the subjects handled by the Commission

1 the Conference of the International Commission on Large Dams held in Paris in July 1949
2 Internat onal Association of Hydraulic Structures Research held in Brussels in September 1949
3 th Engineering Committee of UNESCO held in Paris in July 1949 and
4 the Committee of E perts of Arid Zone held in Pa is in D cemb r 1949

Central Board of Irrigation

Th Central Board of Irrigation is a national com mittee in India for th International Commi sion on Dams and the propos d Int rnational Commis ion on Irrigation nd Canals

Consid rabl progr ss ha be n mad in setting up the Bokaro po er plant of 150 000 k It is proposed to fini h th Konar I D m b 1952 in ord r to provide adequat t r supply for ooling th Bokaro power plant Tl op ration of th Tilaiya Dam ar al o in p ogre nd it is expected that the Dam ill be com 951 The preliminary op ra n s r stages of progress s hous ith a c pacity of 2 500 kw is proc u ng

A p r ons displaced by tl e Bokaro colony on Tilaiya and Konar re ervoirs need to b r ttled the work of land reclamation has be n taken in hand The mechani ed earthmo ing unit is functioning and it is proposed to reclaim 15 000 acr s of land annually for the next five years About 400 acr of ast land have been converted into exp rim ntal paddy and tanr fields

Central Electricity Commission

The Central Electricity Commission is r sponsibl for th co ordinated development of el ctric po er It r ndered ignal service to the Damodar Valle Corpora tion It h lped to solve such problems connect d with th

erection of the Bokaro power station as needed e pert engineering advice It also helped to assess scrutini e and place orders for the complete plant of the power and receiving station for the Tilaiya Hydro Po er House The Commission render d great help to the Government of Bombay Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh regarding shortage and the organi a tion of supply on a rational basis

The Commi sion completed installations at the Sindri Fertili er Factory at Fero epur Cuttack Delhi and at Sambalpur for the Hirakud Project The total installation capacity was 4 900 kw of steam and 1 125 kw of diesel generating equipment

Throu h the All India Reserve Pool of Electrical Generating Plant the Commission will assist the state governments in the procurement of plant from India and abroad

	N m f th t	A d d lop- m nt	App m t po- pul t n	H b lt by th Go rnm t f d pl d p
1	R j d N g (th f P R d)	185	16 400	384 gl m q t 1968 d bl m q 104 h p
2	A t dj t t R j d N g	35	2 500	300 d bl m h
3	P t l N g (Sh d p th Ag lt l R h I t t t)	17	18 300	105 d bl t y d h 105 t pl m h 100 d bl m h 800 gl oom t m t
4	k g w y C l y(Th M ll Old D lh)	13	17 500	3 000 gl m t m 150 h p
5	M lk g j	6	4 000	330 gl m t m t
(	N m dd V ll g d E t	104	5 740	10 d bl t y d tripl m fl t 5 gl y d ripl oom fl t 50 d bl m h
7	J gp	100	6,540	100 d bl m h
8	L jp t N g d K b N h t N k t (k l k)	900	50 000	2000 gl oom m t 50 d bl m h 300 gl t m t f r h l w m 15 d rm f 300 h y 6 k 20 d bl m t ff l 1 A dm t Bl k
9	k lk j	(3)	30 000	100 d bl m gl y d l
10	Sh kh S	40	000	50 gl m ru l h
11	T h	30	000	50 gl m ru l h s
12	M G t	4	800	15 d bl t y d gl m l s
	Total	2 312 acres	155 780	10 151 (t n ments and buildings)

CONQUEST OF IGNORANCE

THE Ministry of Education has prepared a programme of basic and social education for the country as a whole The conferences of Education Ministers of the states have drawn up the programme to ensure uniformity among the states

The scheme however could not be fully implemented because of financial stringency Even in the Centrally administered areas limited funds compelled the Ministry to slow down its programme of basic and social education In Delhi the progress was satisfactory but in Ajmer Merwara it was not possible to do much

The University Commis ion appointed in 1948 ubmitted its report in August 1949 The report was released to the public in No ember 1949 and was ent to state go ernments and different uni ersities for comments The report was con id red at a special meeting of the C ntr l Ad isory Board of Education Tl Go ernment s final deci ion n th report s exp cted shortly

Scholarships

The O ersea Schol r hip Schem was compl tely re ised during 1949 50 The main object of these cholarships vas to nd students abroad for training in subjects for which facilitie ar not a ail ble in India and also to impro the standard of in truction and research in th country it elf The cheme has been d layed for financial reasons Up to May 31 1950 376 cholars on Central and 261 on state scholarships com pleted their studies and came home Of the e 473 have been employed

Th revised scheme of scholar hips for cheduled castes and backward tribes was put into force during the current year Scholarships ha e been awarded this year to 1 498 students It has been decided to continue the scheme for a further period of fi e years The provision for scholarships has been increased from Rs 350 000 to one million rupees and it is expected that it will be increased still further in ub equent years

Cultural scholarships were introduced during this

year to promote better relations between India and the neighbouring countries Under this scheme forty scholarships will be awarded to students of Indian origin domiciled in other countries and thirty scholar ships to nat onals of c rtain elected countries Forty five research scholarships have been awarded and fifty scholars have joined their respective institutions The Government has also awarded several scholar hip to Indonesian stud nts to study engineering technology agricultur and art in India At the same time scholars have been exchanged with France on the ba is of reciprocity

India and UNESCO

An important development during the year as the etting up of the Indian National Commission for co operation with UNESCO to maintain liasion between UNESCO and various institutions working for the pro gress of education science and culture This Commi sion will also serve the Government of India in an advisory capacity in matters relating to UNESCO The first step to mark Ind a co operation with UNESCO in this country was the holding of the UNESCO seminar on rural adult education Nineteen Asian and other countries participated and the seminar made re commendations for the distribution of literature and the spread of social education among adults in Asian coun tries The Government of India entered into a contract with UNESCO to start a pilot laboratory project for social education It has been decided to start such a centre to train Indian and other Asian workers

At ther qu st of the Gov rnm nt of India UNESCO has taken in hand an investigation into the possibility of evolving a uniform world Braill In S ptember ^ ^ mm of exp rts met on whicl Indi was in an

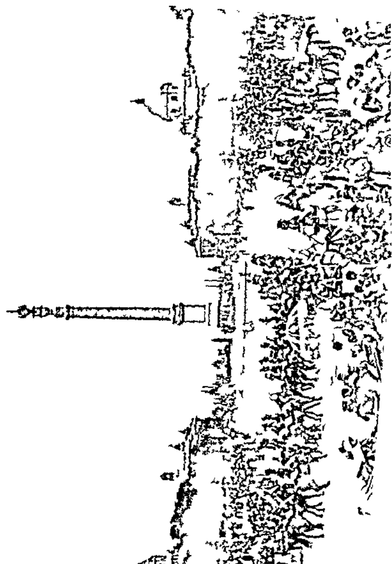
Further progress has been mad towards the estab lishment of an all Indi centr for the blird Tl e training centre for the adult blind l as already been started at Dehra Dun and work is in hand to et up a Braille press

Publicat ons

Som useful and interesting publications have been brought out by the Ministry *The Directory of Edu cational Scientific Literary and Cultural O gani ations in India* and the corresponding reports of the ork don by such societies re important publications Th Quarterly Bulletin is r gularly publish d and ll received

The H story of Ph losophy (Eastern and Western) is spon ored by the Ministry to which sixty eminent scholars of various nations ha e contributed Th Government is also taking steps to collect material for a history of the freedom mo em nt in Indi A committee with Dr Tara Chand as chairman has b en appointed for this purpos

Under the eries *Fa ilities for Ad anced S udies*





P d nt R j d P d gu t V n
M h t (T Pl nt g W k) t R jgh t



Th Vo t n l T ni g In titut t
N l kh t wn h p f d pl d p

Abroad the follo ing pamphlets have been brought out

1 *Architecture*
2 *Publ c Health*
3 *Pharmacy*
4 *Social and Welfa e Wo k*
5 *Teache s Training*

Overseas Information Bureau

The Overseas Information Bureau which has three sections namely information service publi ations and library had to shoulder an enormous responsibility Tl e visitors seeking advice and information numbered 360 while 3 500 enquiries were received

A pamphlet entitled *General Information about the USA* has been pr nted and two o her pamphlets *Electrical Enginee ng* and *Veterina y Science* will be ready shortly The pamphlet *Our Students Abroad* is under preparation

The l brary of the Overseas Information Bureau dist ibuted l terature regarding foreign un versities and institutions to the twenty three student advisory orga ni ations in the country These organi ations are thus equipped with the necessary material to advise candi dates in their respective areas The Overseas Infor mation Library also distributed to Indian institutions gift books and other literature received from abroad

Ind an National Commission

The Indian National Commission x hich comprises three sub commission one ach for education science and culture has decided to set up a committee to examine text books and a certain x h ther they conform to the criteria laid do n by UNESCO It also s eks to impro e the quality of t xt books with a view to increasing national olidarity in ernational under tanding and consciousne s of world citi enship

The Commission has appointed a committ e to prepare a li t of books in Indian languages suitable for translation into foreign languages It has also taken n cessary action regarding the compilation and publica t on of a national bibliography

The Indian National Commission intends to place before the fifth General Conference of UNESCO the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest exponent of peace non violence and international understanding

The Indian delegation to the fourth session of the General Conf rence held in Pairs was l d by Professor Radhakrishnan The delegation actively participated in the deliberations of the Conference From time to time UNESCO has invited several Indians to serve on expert committee

Recruitment of Teachers

The Government of India at the request of respect ive Governments have selected eight Indian teachers

to work in Afghan s hools and four Indian teachers to work in Singapore schools

Dr C Kunhan Raja Professor of Sanskrit University of Madras has been appointed for a period of one year Professor of Sanskrit in the Institute of Languages run by the Anjuman i Iran Shanashi Teheran

National Archives

The Department received for custody 3 346 bundles and fifty bound volumes of records In addition it acquired 28 6 bundles and 2 151 volumes of records belonging to the former Political Department

The Department also acquired for custody a number of interesting manuscripts in Sanskrit and Persian dealing with various historical topics The National Archives flattened cleaned and rehabil tated 197 469 sheets of documents bound 374 rare books and manu scripts microfilmed 6 000 pages of manuscripts and prepared 1 472 enlarged prints Among them were birch bark manuscripts belonging to the famous Gilgit collection The publication *Indian Travels of Thave nots and Caren* was well received The Archives also issued *Indian Archives* a special number of the quarte ly journal of the Indian Historical Records Commission Other publications include the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission (25th session Delhi) and Resolutions of the first twenty five sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commis ion

All India Council for Technical Education

The All Indi1 Council for T chnical Education at its meeting held in April 1949 appointed a committee to collaborat with a small committee of the Inter Univer sity B ard to revi v th p sition of technical education at tl univ rsities and evolve general principles for deg r e courses in engin ering and t chnological subjects

A small committee of the Council was set up to examine the suggestion regarding the est1blishment of a National Technical University to which may b affiliated the proposed Higher Technical In titute the Indian School of Mines and Geology at Dhanbad the Indian Institute of Science at B1ng1lore etc

The All India Bo1rd of Technical Studi s made considerable progress during the y ar esp cially in the preparation of the All Indi1 Schemes of Technical Educ1tion in the various branches of Technical Commerce and Applied Arts

Archaeology

During 1949 50 the Archaeological Department looked after the conservation of several ancient monu ments vi the Red Fort and Qutab at D lhi the Taj at Agra (UP) Son Bhandar caves at Rajgir (Bihar) Tomb of Sher Shah at Sassaram (Bihar) Sibdol Temple at Sibsagar (Assam) Khandagiri and Udayagiri cave at Anantagupta (Orissa) Kailasanatha Temple at Con jeeveram (Madras) and Gole Gumbad at Bijapur (Bombay)

From January 4 1950 the Department also took over the conservation of gardens attached to historical monuments in Delhi from the administrative control of the CPWD It is proposed to take over other archaeological gardens outside Delhi

The Chitaldurgh district was surveyed and the excavation work in Sisupalgarh continued during 1949 50

With the adoption of the new Constitution all monuments of national importance in the various states have been taken over by the Archaeological Department A preliminary survey of the states has been undertaken

In an exhibition organi ed by M Raymond Burnier under the auspices of Indian Emb ssy in the USA eighty photographs of medieval Indian sculpture were displayed at se eral centres

Anthropological Research

During 1949 50 field parties were sent to Travancore Bihar and the Abor Hills in Assam

The Travancore party studied the somatometric characters including the body measurements of the different tribes particularly of the Kannikars Uralis Malapantarams Muthuvans Paliyans and Kuravas in order to find out the racial affinities and the ba ic South Indian somatometric characters of the tribe

was opened in 1949 with an initial strength of forty students in the fourth year class of the *Viduan* course The state governments are responsible for pre graduat training

Central National Museum

The Indian Art Exhibition which was held in Government House in 1948 49 has become the nucleus of th Indian National Museum It is located at present in Gov rnm nt House

It is proposed to extend and develop the National Museum The appeal made to this end by th Ministry evoked warm response and a number of princes and other private collectors museums and state governm nts have agreed to loan or donate to the National Museum valuable art treasures now in their possession

National Cultural Trust

Owing to financial stringency the establishment of the National Cultural Trust had to be postponed The Government has however taken preliminary action for the formation of the three Academies of Art Literature and Dancing

Accordingly an All India Art Conferenc was convened by the Government of India at Calcutta in August 1949 Eminent artists art critics and represen tatives of state governments were present One of the recommendations regarding the Central Art Advisory Committee has already been implemented

To celebrate the inauguration of the Indian Republic a dance drama recital was organi ed by the Ministry of Education at New Delhi Shrimati [illegible] at Adyar [illegible] Sambhava

Art Scholarship

In order to encourage artists and to propagate art in rural areas the Government has awarded eight scholarships of the value of Rs 2 500 each in an open competition held at the Government School of Arts at Calcutta

Eastern Higher Technological Institute

The Selection Committee has interviewed at different centres abroad forty three candidates for the posts of Heads of Departments for the Eastern Higher Technological Institute Dr E Weingarten a German technologist ha joined as the Head of the Department of Engineering

Sufficient equipment for the college workshops has been obtained from German reparation stocks and some more has been acquired from the Director General of Dispo als

The site for this Institute has been selected and the necessary staff appointed It is hoped that the Institute will start functioning from August 1950

Central Film Unit

During 1949 50 the film library of the Central Bureau of Education purchased 684 films and filmstrips bringing th tc tal stock in the library to over 1 000 film Th Bur au nt 1 542 films and filmstrips on lo n to rious institutions in the country There has l n an additi 1 of 200 new memb rs to the library

The Ministry is taking steps to promote and encourage the production of national ducational films A l st of twenty three subj cts was sent to Indian film manufacturers interested in such projects

The Central Film Unit has tak n up the prepara tion of a Union catalogue of educational films and film strips in the various film libraries of both the Central and stat governm nts

The Ministry has issued a printed catalogue of films and film strips in its possession Two supplements were subsequently issued

Basic Education

The Ministry spent Rs 1 350 000 during 1949 50 to promote basic education in the states It was decided to calculate the grant on the basis of the number of hildren b tween the ages of six to el ven in each state

Social Education for Adults

At the State Education Ministers Conferenc

held at New Delhi in February 1949 it was agreed that the Education Ministry would distribute Rs 9 1 million among the states to enable them to implement the social education schemes based on the model plan proposed by the Government of India The social education schemes of the state governments were scrutini ed and approved Owing to financial stringency however the Central Government were able to spend only Rs 5 96 million on adult social education

Scientific Manpower

Of the interim recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee the Government has approved three schemes designed to improve the scientific manpower resources of the country vi the scheme of research training and the scheme of improvement and expansion of facilities for post graduate education and research in universities These schemes have been put into operation Under the industrial training scheme 250 senior stipends each of the value of Rs 150 per month and 200 junior stipends each of the value of seventy fi e rupees per month all tenable for a period of two years have been awarded to students of engineering and technology to undergo a period of practical training in industrial concerns go ernment departments etc and thus to acquire the necessary practical experience for gainful employment Under the research scholarships scheme fifty senior r search scholarships of the value of Rs 200 per month and 150 junior scholarships of the value of a hundred

rupees per month all tenable for a period of thre years have been awarded to various universities and research organi ations in th country to nable young research workers to engag in res arch for stated periods and thus add to the sci ntific research capital of the country For the improvem nt and expansion of post graduate educational research facilities in uni versities grants amounting to about two million rupees have been given to eight universiti s cov ring physic biochemistry botany g ology oology mathematics and statistics physiology and g ography A grant has also been given for the creation of a post graduate deparment of geophysics at one of the Indian universities

IN THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCE

THE past year has been one of continued progress for the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces HQ which together constitute the organ of defence of the Government of India

India s comparatively young Armed Forces are to day ser ing her very well indeed

When the country became a sovereign democratic Republic the Government of India altered the order of precedence in respect of the three Services to the Army Na y and Air Force instead of following the British tradition of giving precedence to the Navy

With the inauguration of the new constitution on January 26 1950 the use of the prefix Royal wherever it occurred in the designation of a service a regiment a corps or a unit of the Armed Forces was discontinued Similarly the expression His Majesty s Ship before the names of vessels of the Navy was dropped

From January 26 1950 three gallantry decorations namely Param Vir Chakra Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra were introduced A fourth award Asoka Chakra will be conferred in recognition of acts of courage other than those in combat with the enemy for example in maintaining law and order

Armaments Production

The country desires to become self sufficient in armaments thus the planned programme of production in ordnance factories was carried out in full during the past year In addition to normal production a great deal of experimental work was done in manufacturing new stores for the three Services Two factories which had ceased production were started again after the war Moreover progress is being maintained with the reopening of two other ordnance factories where manufacture of components has been started

A prototype cum machine tool factory is being constructed The plant for this factory is being obtained from abroad and the building work is progressing satisfactorily

In order to meet the country s defence requırements a Defence Scıence Organısatıon has been created and a Scıentıfic Adviser appoınted to the Defence Mınıstry In thıs connectıon the Government has set up a Polıcy Board and an Advısory Commıttee

The former ıs concerned wıth the wider aspects of defence scıence and polıcy ıntegratıon of mılıtary and scıentıfic thought and plannıng of defence research as a whole takıng ınto account the ındustrıal re ources of the country

The functıons of the latter are to consıder the technıcal and scıent fic aspects of S rvice requırements to keep ın close contact wıth research ın the technıcal establıshments to ınıtıate basıc research ın relatıon to defence scıence ın the Servıce laboratorıes unıver ıtıes and other ınstıtutıons ın collaboratıon wıth them and to keep ın touch wıth the scıentıfic and ındustrıal advancement ın the country generally Sub commıttees will later be formed for specıalı ed subjects such as ballıstıcs electronıcs explosıves and chemıcal warfare

A Defence Scıence Laboratory was started ın the buıldıngs of the Natıonal Physıcal Laboratory n Delhı recently There ıs also a proposal for the early forma tıon of a centre for the study of mılıtary scıence under the Dırectorate of Mılıtary Traınıng

A Psychologıcal Research Organı atıon on the lınes

recommended by a committee appointed to examine the system of selection of officer cadets in the three Services has been created as part of the Defence Science Organization

Selection

Sele tion will depend on a combination of a com petitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission and psychological and other tests carefully worked out by the Services Boards thereby ensuring a just and proper selection

With a view to making the Army representative of all sections of the people irrespective of caste or creed the system of class composition based on fixed percent ages and the distinction between the so called martial and non martial classes have been abolished Recruit ment has now been thrown open to all and is governed strictly by competitive merit and physical fitness

Indianization

The withdrawal of the vast majority of British officers who had hitherto occupied important positions in the Army created a vacuum which at first appeared impossible to fill

Indians had at that time no experience whatever of higher commands and higher staff appointments but young officers who were called upon to fill these posts at short notice have performed their difficult task splendidly The Army s commitments carried out in

Kashmir and Hyderabad speak well of the organi ing and operational abilities of these officers

The Army has now been almost completely national i ed the only exception being in the case of a few Britishers with speciali ed technical knowledge These British officers will be replaced when Indians with the requisite training are available

Integration of State Forces

From April 1 1949 the administrative control of the Indian State Forces passed into the hands of the Indian Army Units of the ISF will however retain their separate entities for some time and during this transition their training and equipment will be brought to the level of the Indian Army This is expected to be achieved in about a year s time when complete integ ation will be effected During the interim period the existing conditions of service will apply to ISF personnel The responsibility for providing officers for these forces will now de ol e on the Indian Army

The Rajpramukhs of Rajasthan PEPSU and Madhya Bharat will remain heads of their respective State Fo ces Officers of th Indian A my selected by the India Government in consultation with the Rajpramukhs concerned have been appointed General Officers Command n in these Unions Operational control over these forces however rests with the GOC in C of the Army Command in which the State Union is located

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in an emergency It will guard the home front help keep the supply and communication lines open man the coastal defence and assist the ci il administration in preserving internal order

Besides infantry units the Territorial Army will have armoured artillery engineer signal and service corps *as well as electrical and mechanical engineer corps*

Recruitment to the Territorial Army b gan in October last and has been organi ed on an India wide basis with a target strength of 130 000

The provincial units recently underw nt three months training during vhich a fairly high standard of military efficiency was achieved

Nat onal Cadet Corps

To stimulate interest in the defence of the ountry among educated young men a National Cadet Corps has been raised in all the states except Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir It is composed of Senior and Junior Divisions for colleges and schools respect ively and a third Div sion for girls has also been formed

The Senior Division had a strength of 736 officers and 22 938 cadets and the Junior Division 1 455 officers and 43 650 cadets last June The Girls Division had nine officers and 273 cadets

Besides infantry units the Senior Division includes

units of the armoured artillery engineer signal medi cal and electrical and mechanical engineer corps which number eighty seven Two Air Wing units were con stituted for the first time at Bombay and Calcutta on April 1 1949 Each of these will have a strength of two officers and eighty cadets Four officers from educational institutions have received training at the Air Force Academies at Jodhpur and Ambala

The total of Junior Division units is 485 out of hich eighteen were selected from nine different states for Air Force training which they received after the summer vacation

In order to infuse a sen e of discipline among the people the army has initiated a plan of simple military training for civilians Sponsored by the C in C this voluntary tr ining is given by the state on a no cost basis

Servants of the People

Officers and men of the Indian Army have given ample proof that they not only defend the country against external aggression but also serve the people whose ser ants th y are Since the termination of hostilities in Jammu and Kashmir they have taken up numerous nation building activities

On th food front it has been a two pronged drive – growing more and eliminating wastage Hundreds of acres of land have been brought under cultivation

by the troops in their spare time and thousands of trees have been planted throughout the country

The army has done a great deal of humanitarian work by way of tending to the needs of uprooted refugees in Kashmir and elsewhere and rehabilitating them Besides the army has built a model township of residential quarters exclusively for the use of Jawans and their families at Jullundur Cantonment In this well planned colony spread over an area of 90 000 square yards families of Jawans of all castes and creeds live in the closest comradeship enjoying all the com forts and amenities of life that could reasonably be provided

Situated in a healthy and congenial environment this ideal colony maintains a decent standard of living and agrees with the basic principles of Mahatma Gandhi s constructive programme Appropriately called Jawanabad this township has been erected as a memorial to those Jawans who laid down their li es fighting for their motherland

Naval Expansion

India s Navy with Vice Admiral Sir Edward Parry as C in C is still a small force but ince the attainment of freedom the Government has paid special attention to moderni ing it

With a view to developing an effective Navy the Government has taken in hand a ten year programme

of expansion It envisages a task force of three cruisers including the 7 000 ton Delhi already acquired from the UK an aircraft carrier eight or nine des tro er and minor ships

India s Na y was reinforced in January last when a flotilla of three modern destroyers— the Rajput the *Rana and the Ranjit — joined the fleet*

Major Training Centre

Cochin and Vi agapatam both natural harbours promise to become free India s major naval centres Bombay will continue to be the main naval base of the IN and the naval stations at Madras and Calcutta may be expanded in the next few years

Cochin on the west coast is being d veloped into a major na al training establishment Gunnery naviga tion and anti submarine schools are to be located on Willingdon Island The foundation stone for the permanent buildings to house these schools was laid by the Defence Minister in February last but mean hile they are working in temporary accommodation

As a *modern navy cannot* be *said to* be *complete* without a flying complement a few Indian officer have been ent to the UK for advanced training in naval aviation There are others who are being trained at the Air Force Academies at Ambala and Jodhpur After this training they will learn how to operate naval aircraft and then qualify as pilots

Arrangements are being made at Cochin for a fleet air arm base This will start functioning when the first group of trainees in naval aviation has qualified for appointment The site of the existing aerodrome on Willingdon Island is to be utili ed for the construct ion of the naval air station An operational flying chool and an institution to train men in aircraft maintenance vill also form part of this station

Cochin is ideally situated for the training of naval personnel because its fine harbour and airport are con eniently placed Signal and electrical schools are to be shift d permanently from Cochin to Jamnagar

A Naval School was started at Vi agapatam The Mechanical Training Establishment at Lonavala has been improved and its scope greatly extended

Both officers and ratings will be trained in these technical institutions and India will no longer need to send her seamen to the UK for higher training

In order to meet the rising demand for repairs and refit the Bombay dockyard is to be expanded and moderni ed

Naval Exe ises

The IN Squadron went on a training c uise to Indonesia and Malaya in June and July 1950 Off Singapore it had exercises with the RN and RAF The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharla Nehru took the

opportunity of going to Indonesia on board the fl gship Delhi

Nine Indian ships including the cruiser and the three destroyers took part in naval exercises with the East Indies Fleet of the RN off Trincomal e la t March In May air sea exercises took place off the west coast in which the Indian naval squadron and bomber and fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force participated

The President Dr Rajendra Prasad in whom th supreme command of the country s Defenc Forces is constitutionally vested visited the Delhi and the na al establishments in Bombay last April

Navy Day

For the first time since the achievement of indepen dence India celebrated Navy Day on Dec mber 17 1949 It was intended to create navy mind dn s among the people

The RN ensign flying on all Indian ships and shore establishments vas replaced by a new Indian naval ensign from January 26 1950

Compact Air Force

During the last twelve months the Indian Air Force has not merely grown a year older but has witnessed a noteworthy record of all round progress

Though yet small the IAF today is a compact force of no mean striking power for its si e an indepen dent service under its own C in C Air Marshall Ronald Ivelaw Chapman

IAF Training

A notable achievement during the year under review has been the inauguration of a new scheme of all through training The staff and instructors are now able to teach and supervise the same flight cadets during their entire training shortening the period of training and producing better re ults The Advanced Flying School at Ambala and the Elementary Flying School at Jodhpur are now known as No 1 and No 2 Air Force Academies imparting complete training to pupil pilots The Initial Training Wing at Coimbatore has been reorgani ed It is known as No 3 Air Force Academy and trains officers for ground duty

A modern air force is inconcei able without radar and accordingly a Radar School has been opened Steps have be n taken to secure the latest ground adar equipment and to train a larg team of technic a s Officers are also being sent to the UK for spec ali ed ignal training

A Technical Training Coll ge has been opened at Jalahalli near Bangalore comb ning the courses of air force engineering for offic rs and apprentices In this in titution Briti h experts a s the IAF staff Further the Air Na igators Tr in ng School established

at Jodhpur seeks to overcome the present shortage of navigators in the IAF A Flying Instructors School and a Paratroopers School are other links in the chain of IAF training establishments

To provide IAF pilots with xperience in long country flights and in operating from airfields a long way from their bases flying d tachments are being sent to diff rent parts of India Detachments during the year also carried out flag showing tours of Eastern India and Assam Further one tran port aircraft is being sent to the UK e ery m nth on courier duty and three regular IAF freighter services have linked up various air force stations in India

The IAF organization for the overhaul and major repairs of aircraft has also been remodelled In order to effect economy in manpower and increa e overall efficiency the Aircraft Repairs Depot and the Aircraft Storage Unit have been combined into the Base Repair Depot at Kanpur

A number of radio beacon transmitters ha e been imported during the year to work in conjunction with radio radars now a standard fittin, in mo t of the aircraft allowing the pilots to steer to the stations from which radio beacon signals are being sent. These beacons can also be employed in locating the position of an aircraft in the air by taking bearings on two radio beacons and plotting them on a chart

The short term plan of the IAF works project includes the construction of three permanent stations one of which will be at Agra This station when complete will occupy an area of nearly 2 700 acres with technical and domestic buildings and also an up-to date airfield for the use of modern heavy and fast aircraft

From Wapitis to Vampires in a few years and then Hurricanes Spitfires and Tempests is a clear proof that the IAF is making good progress

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LAST *year the* Ministry of External *Affairs* opened eleven new Legations and Embassies and a Consulate in foreign countries Properties were acquired to accommodate Indian Missions in London Paris Berne Cairo Rangoon Singapore New York and Washington since experience has shown that it is more economical to *purchase properties than to rent houses*

The Middle East

With the establishment of the Indian Legation in Baghdad accreditation of our Ambassador at Cairo concurrently as Minister to Syria and the appointment of a *Commissioner at Aden India* now *has diplomatic*

relations with most of the important countries of the Middle East The Government of Yemen desired to establish diplomatic relations with India and sent a delegation to Delhi in July 1949 to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce

Negotiations are being conducted with Egypt for an established treaty as well as a bilateral air agree ment. An exchange of letters between the Govern ments of India and Turkey has been agreed upon for th further promotion of trade Negotiations are being made for a treaty of friendship and commerce between India and Muscat

The Secretary to the Indian Legation at Baghdad keeps in touch with Indians in Bahrein and Kuwait who are mostly business men or employees of oil companies

Arrangements were made for about 15 000 pilgrims to visit the Hedja last year and a special officer was appointed to render assistance to the Muslim pilgrims Plans have been approved for increased medical facilities for pilgrims

India and Iran have entered into a treaty of friend ship Pending the conclusion of a bilateral air agree ment between the two countries the previous agree ment has been extended for another six months from June 7 1950 An Iranian Economic Mission visited Delhi in December 1949 to explore the possi

bilities of trade The draft of a treaty of commerce and navigation was handed over to the Mission Negotiations are in progress for a direct wireless agreement and also for the ratification of the Anti Locust Convention The Ambassador at Teheran is responsible for the welfare of Indian employees of the Anglo Iranian Oil Company in southern Iran

A treaty of friendship between India and Afghanistan was signed at Delhi in January 1950 A treaty of trade and commerce was signed at Kabul in April 1950 A direct wireless telegraph agreement between the two countries was signed in Kabul in December 1949 and the service was inaugurated in Bombay in January 1950 The Deputy Minister of External Affair visited Afghanistan last year to participate in the Afghan Jashan celebrations For this occasion Indian hockey and football teams also went and an exhibition of Indian paintings was held at Kabul

Attempts were continued during the year to resol all outstanding issues with Pakistan by friendly negotiation or mediation The most important event was the Nehru Liaquat Pact which was signed at Delhi in April 1950 This was followed by the Indian Prime Minister s courtesy visit to Karachi It is hoped that India s repeated gestures of goodwill will soon bring about the desired change in the attitude of Pakistan and that the outstanding issues will now be solved amicably

South East Asia and the Far East

The Government of Ceylon enforced the Indian and Pakistan Resident (Citi enship) Act on August 5 1949 Indians in Ceylon who are eligible to be registered as citi ens of Ceylon are required to apply within two years. A new system of sending remittances from Ceylon on the basis of permits was introduced from January 1 1950

At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference held in Ceylon in January 1950 India agreed to grant a short term loan of £1 000 000 to Burma An Indian delegation recently visited Rangoon and held discussions with the Government of Burma regarding the basis for the payment of compensation to Indian landowners displaced under the Burmese Nationali ation Act So far about 13 000 Indian nationals rendered destitute by the activities of insurgents have been repatriated from Burma The Government of India has spent approximately Rs 900 000 for this purpose The displaced Indian employees of the Burma Government are being given assistance of various kinds to find employment By November 13 1949 1 034 of these had been employed by the Government of India

Negotiations are being pursued between India and Thailand for a bilateral air agreement and a treaty of friendship commerce and navigation Meanwhile an Indian company has been given temporary authori ation to operate an air service to Bangkok and beyond

The Consulate at Songkhla in south Thailand has been closed down as a measure of economy

Int rnal disturbances continue in Malaya The vast majority of Indians in Malaya hav kept away from the Malayan terrorist activities though some have been detained under the Emergency Regulations Many Indians have been repatriated with their dep ndents to India at the co t of the Malayan authorities

The Indian Consulate General in Batavia has been raised to the status of an Emba sy Rajkumari Amrit Kaur represented the Government of India at the Indonesian Freedom Celebrations and Dr Soekarno was present at the inauguration of the Indian Republic

The Indian Consulate at Saigon has been raised to a Consulate General The Indian Consul General has succeeded in pursuading the French passport authorities to abolish the practice of taking finger prints of Indians arriving in Indo China

In October 1949 the Central People s Government was proclaimed the lawful Government of China The Government of India accorded *de jure* recognition to the new Chinese Government in December 1949 Diplomatic relations have been re established between India and China and Sri K M Panikkar has again been appointed India s Ambas ador in China

In response to requests from Japanese children th

Prime Minister sent an elephant together with a message of goodwill to the children of Japan

In November 1949 an Indian Consulate General was established at Manila An air agreement was signed between India and the Philippines and a treaty of friendship is under consideration

The Colonial Government of Hong Kong has been asked to restore pre war conditions for the entry of Indians into Hong Kong and efforts are being made to remove the restrictions imposed during the war

Tibet Nepal Sikkim and Bhutan

Last year an Indian Political Officer paid an official visit to Lhasa for the first time On the other hand a Tibetan Trade Mission returning from China America and Britain stopped at Delhi to discuss matters of trade

A Scientific and Cultural Mission was sent by India to Nepal in the summer of 1949 A similar Mission visited India from Nepal in the first quarter of 1950 A new treaty is expected to be concluded with Nepal in the near future The Maharaja of Nepal visited Delhi in February 1950

In June 1949 the Maharaja of Sikkim wrote to the Political Officer seeking the assistance of the Government of India in the administration of his State Accordingly the Political Officer took over the adminis

tration Subsequently an officer of the Government of India took charge as Dewan On the recommendation of the Dewan who was on loan to the Maharaja of Sikkim the Government of India agreed to grant funds to meet the cost of a land revenue settlement and a forest survey in Sikkim

Bhutan and India entered into a new treaty of friendship in August 1949 The Government of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations while the Government of India undertook not to interfere in the internal administration of Bhutan As a measure of goodwill the Government of India ceded to Bhutan the territory known as Dewangiri and raised the annual subsidy to Rs 500 000

Assam

To improve the administration of the inaccessible tribal areas in Assam a new administrative centre was established at Laimakru in the Abor Hills district and it is proposed to open another centre at Niamghat in the Mishmi Hills district Forty five schools were opened at Pasighat

Europe

An Indian Legation was opened at Lisbon in November 1949

In June 1949 the people of Chandernagore a French colony in India voted by an overwhelming majority

for a merger with the Indian Union By a treaty Chandernagore has been transferred to India The Government of India has requested the French Government to make such arrangements for a referendum as will ensure a free and fair vote in their four southern settlements

An Indian Embassy was opened at the Hague in August 1949

Diplomatic relations were established with Austria Denmark and Finland at Legation level The Indian Minister at Berne has been accredited concurrently to Austria and a Vice Consulate was set up at Vienna pending the appointment of a separate Minister At the same time the Indian Minister to Sweden was accredited concurrently to Denmark and Finland

At the invitation of the Allied High Command at Bonn the Government of India has accredited the head of its Military Mission in Germany as Chief of the Indian Mission to the Allied High Command

The Indian Ambassador in France has been accredited as Minister to Norway A temporary air agreement has been signed between India and Norway

India entered into a provisional air agreement with Switzerland in June 1949 Last December the Government of India through its Minister in Berne signed an agreement on the Red Cross Convention

The Indian High Commissioner in Britain performs most of the agency functions barring a few which still remain with the Commonwealth Relations Office in London The question of taking over this residual work also is under consideration In July 1949 India s High Commissioner in Britain was accredited concurrently as India s Ambassador to Ireland Owing to financial stringency no staff has been appointed so far for the Embassy in Dublin

USA and Canada

The Indian Prime Minister s visit to the United States as President Truman s guest has been universally hailed as one of the most important events of the year

In October 1949 the Indian Prime Mini ter paid a visit to Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Government Efforts are being made to secure an annual immigration quota for Indian nationals

India has signed an agreement under the provisions of the Fulbright Act This Act provides for the financ ing and execution of educational and cultural pro mm for the mutual benefit of both countries

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reali ed by the sale of American [illegible] ty in India Negotiations are in progress for a treaty of friendship commerce and navigation between India and the United States

South America

The Commercial Secretary to the Indian Embassy in Bra il looks after India s trade interests in Peru Vene uela Colombia Ecuador and French Guiana

The Indian Ambassador in the Argentine presented his credentials on June 23 1949 By an agreement between the two countries the Argentine will supply wheat in e change for Indian jute

The jur sdiction of the Commercial Counsellor at Buenos Aires has been extended to Uruguay Paraguay Bolivia and Chile In Octobe 1949 the Indian Ambassador in the Argentine was accredited as Indian Ministe to Chile

Africa

The Ethiopian Minister to India has been in New Delhi for some time and the Indian Minister recently left for Addis Ababa

The failure of the E change Bank of India and Africa Ltd has ruined many African depositors in East Africa As a special case the Government of India anctioned Rs 100 000 to enable the Indian Commis ioner n East Africa to make *ex grat a* payments to the African suffere s as well as to deserving Indian depositor

During the past year the pos tion of Indians in the Union of South Africa has deteriorated still further

In implementing its policy of apartheid the Union Government is opening separate telephone booths post offices entrances to railway stations aerodromes etc for Europeans and non Europeans respectively In February 1950 preliminary talks were held by the representati es of India Pakistan and South Africa in Cape To vn to explore a mutually acceptable basis of discussion at a Round Table Conference in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations

The scheme of cultural scholarship for Indian and Asian students as well as for those of certain African countries for study in India was inaugurated in 1949 The scheme aims at fostering cultural and friendly relations Seventy scholarships were sanctioned but only sixty students could be selected Of these fifty three actually arrived in India

Australia and New Zealand

An agreement between Australia and India relating to air services came into force in July 1949 There are about 1 200 Indians in New Zealand They are mostly farmers shopkeepers and professional people They enjoy equality of citi enship and do not suffer from any disability on account of race or colour

The land tenure policy of the Fiji Government is detrimental to the interests of Indian agriculturists in that country These difficulties are now engaging the attention of the Government of India Meanwhile

another steamship Sirsa has been put on the India Fiji run in order to provide better accommodation and travelling facilities for the Fiji Indians

Publicity Posts

At present there are nineteen publicity posts namely at Ankara Baghdad Djakarta Buenos Aires Cairo Canberra Dacca Karachi Kabul Lahore London Nairobi Ottawa Paris Rangoon Singapore Teheran Tokyo and Washington

The Ministry s multiple address broadcasts of news in Morse to Missions abroad kept them informed of the latest developments in India These broadcasts were made through the Overseas Communications Service Increasing attention is being paid to the special requirements of different regions e g the Middle East South East Asia and the Far East and suitable material is being sent to these regions These broadcasts are made twice daily and are at present picked up by nineteen Missions abroad Copies of the broadcasts are sent by air to those Missions which are not able to pick up the broadcasts

In addition pamphlets maga ines and films suitable for projecting India abroad have been distributed through Indian Missions while libraries of books on India have been set up in some of them

An Indian Council of Cultural Relations has been established in New Delhi and branches of this organi

ation have been opened in Egypt Turkey and Iran to foster cultural relations between India and the Middle East

The Asian Relations Organi ation established at Ne v Delhi is intended to bring the Asian nations together for their social economic and political ad vancement The Government of India contributed Rs 15 000 in 1949 50 to vards the expen es of the organi ation

In addition every assistance has been given to well known Indian dancers and artists visiting foreign countries

International Conferences

By virtue of its position and status and its many sided interest in international co operation India has been obliged to belong to numerous international organi ations and vas represented at sixteen inter national conf rences during the year

The Indian Delegation made a substantial contribu tion to the delib rations of the General A embly of the United Nations Particular mention may be made of India s share in the Assembly s decision regarding the disposal of the former Italian colonies Mo t of India s suggestions on this subject were accepted and the Draft Constitution proposed by the Indian del ga tion formed part of the resolution adopted by the Assembly India s contribution to the solution of ques

tions relating to trusteeship and non self governing territories was also widely appreciated

From January 1 1950 India became a member of the Security Council for a period of two years and was appointed for three years a member of the Special Committee to examine information regarding non self governing territories

From January 1949 India was elected to the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years At the tenth session held in February 1950 Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar was elected Vice President of the Council As a result of continuous efforts the Government of India has been able to secure greater Indian representation in the higher groups of the United Nations Secretariat Shri S Lall Secretary to the Ministry of Labour was recently appointed to one of the eight posts of Assistant Secretaries General

THE WAY TO RECOVERY

IN November 1949 the Ministry of Finance was reorganized It now has two departments one to deal with revenue and expenditure and the other with economic affairs

Up to the end of January 1950 the Income Tax Investigation Commission disposed of 116 cases A concealed income of Rs 33 100 000 was detected The tax to be levied on this income was estimated at about Rs 22 500 000

On April 1 1949 there were 341 000 undecided assessment cases A successful drive for the clearance of

these arrears of assessment was undertaken By the end of December 1949 175 000 cases had been cleared

The most important legislative enactment passed during 1949 was the Taxation Laws (Extension to Merged States and Amendment) Act 1949 It is a comprehensive law which with suitable modifications e tends the relevant Indian Acts to the merged states It also empowers the Income Tax Investigation Commission to submit interim reports to the Government to call upon banks companies and individuals to furnish information in their possession which is likely to be useful to the Commission and also to render immunity from prosecution and to authorize officials to sei e account books make inventories etc

Revenue of Merged State

The Central Board of Revenue ha taken over the administration of subjects relating to Central revenue including opium in most of the merged states The financial administration of the states which still continue to exist as separate unit has been t ken over by the Centre

The Hirakud Project

In ord r to secure financial control over the Hirakud Project a separate organi ation has been set up under a Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer with headquarters at Sambalpur

New Currency Notes and Coins

On January 26 1950 one rupee currency notes and

currency notes of the Reserve Bank of India of the denominations of 2 5 10 and 100 were issued in a new design The main feature of the new design is that the King s portrait has been replaced by the Asoka pillar The new rupee half rupee and quarter rupee coin will ha e the Lion Capital of the Asoka pillar on the fac and ears of corn on the reverse The Asoka Bull will appear on two anna one anna and half anna and the Asoka Horse on l e single pice coins

Rehabilitation and Industrial Finance

Th Rehabilitation Finance Admini tration has bran h s at Calcutta and Bombay and a sub branch at Luckno v In June 1949 another sub branch vas op ned at Nagpur For the convenience of displaced persons the Simla branch was s ifted to Karnal More details will be found under this head in the chapter on Rehabilitation

The Industrial Finance Corporation anctioned advances of Rs 46 700 000 It issued bonds amounting to forty eight million rupees The Reserve Bank of India Act was amended to enable the Industrial Finance Corporation to entrust the issue and management of its bonds and debentures to the Reserve Bank

Banking

An Inter Dominion Conference on Banking was held at Lahore in April 1949 The decisions of the Conference were ratifi d by both the Governments These decisions covered commercial banks as well as

co operative institutions in East and West Punjab It is e pected that the agreement will facilitate the trans fer of accounts in banks the removal of records and surplus assets and the settlement of dues in co opera tive institution

In consequence of the failure of certain banks in We t Bengal the government of that state appointed a committee to devise effective measures for the ex peditious liquidation of banks The recommendat ons of the committee were examined and it was decided to enact legislation for the purpose As the matter was urgent the Banking Companies (Amendment) O d nance wa promulgated in September 1949

The Government of India has appointed a Rural Banking Enquiry Committee to consider measures to extend banking facilities to rural areas The report of the Committee i expected shortly

During the past year the Internal Finance Di s on received 387 pplications for the issue of capital amounting to about Rs 785 million as against 482 applicat ons for Rs 1 670 million in 1948 Out of the pplications r ceived last year 227 were from industrial compan es for the issue of capital amount ng to about Rs 477 million and 160 non industrial companies applied for a total capital of Rs 308 million

Cabinet Economic Committee

The Secretariat of the Cabinet Economic Committee

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land reclamation respectively and a third loan of twenty five million dollars for the Bokaro Thermal Project

A delegation from Britain visited New Delhi early this year Questions relating mainly to the supply of scarce commodities food and raw material were discussed

Customs and Excis

At present there are customs houses at Madras Bombay Calcutta and Cochin and collectorates of Central excise at Madras Bombay Delhi Allahabad Calcutta and Shillong There are nearly 22 000 employees in the customs and Central excise departments including 300 gazetted officers The staff has increased because of the merger of the former Indian states with provinces or of their constitution as Centrally administered areas and also because greater vigilance was needed on the Pondicherry Karaikal frontier The customs and excise administrations of the continuing states have been taken over by the Centre

The integration of the former Indian states has raised a number of problems relating to the reorganization of field charges on a more rational basis the absorption of the staff taken over from the states the development of revenue sources in those areas and the rationalization of the land customs arrangements

The sanctioned strength of the income tax department is ten Commissioners eighty six Assistant Com

missioners and 811 Income Tax Officers The Central Board of Revenu is considering the que tion of increas ing the taff chiefly because of the increase of work resulting from the int gration of form r Indian states

Opium

There are thr distinct b lts of opium cultivation the Gh ipur Agency Rajasthan Madhya Bharat and Himachal Pradesh Of these only th Gha ipur Agency as previously und r the Governm nt of India With the financial integration of the stat s the control over the culti ation and manufacture of opium in Rajasthan Madhya Bharat and Himachal Pradesh will be taken over by the Central Government The opium manufacture at the factories of Gha ipur and Ne m ich amount d to about 220 tons out of which about 35 tons were export ed to Britain The Go ernment of India is considering the possibility of exporting opium for medical and scientific purpose to hard currency areas

Presses and Mints

The Currency Note Press the Stamp Press and the Central Stamp Store are located at Nasik Road They print the Government of India and Reserve Bank notes postal and other stamps excise banderols and petrol coupons Like the mints these presses take such work from foreign governments as may be p rmitted by the Government of India Machinery has been ordered for the photogravure process of printing This process of printing will turn out postage stamps which will be more attractive in colour and clearer in detail Three officers

of these presses have gone to Britain for training in the photogravure process of printing

A modern mint is being constructed at Alipore at an approximate cost of twenty million rupees

The workmen in the government mints have all along been temporary A permanent cadre has now been created for a thousand workers in each of the two mints As a result of the financial integration of the Union the Hyderabad mint has been taken over by the Central Government

National Savings

There is a central office of the National Savings Organisation at Simla and there are organisations in the states under state supervision

Audit

Under the Constitution the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is responsible for the auditing of the entire expenditure of the Union and state governments The appropriation accounts and the audit reports presented by him constitute the most important means of securing effective parliamentary control over the whole range of the Government s financial transactions The Comptroller and Auditor General is at present engaged in reorganising the Indian Audit and Accounts Department in order to raise its standard to that of the most advanced democratic governments In Britain he has an office for the audit of Indian accounts

It is expected that very soon he will undertake on the spot a thorough review of the machinery of accounting and audit of India s foreign expenditure He will then be able to reorgani e this machinery for greater efficiency

In May 1950 Dr John Matthai resigned as Minister of Finance Shri C D Deshmukh was appointed Minister of Financ He took over the portfolio early in June 1950

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

AS the scheme for an All India Med cal Institute did not materialize it was decided to upgrade some of the existing institutions A small committee set up to look into this question recommended the upgrad ng of various institutions and dividing them in to three groups The first category of institutions w s to be upg aded mmediately and the rest after further investigation Accordingly Rs 300 000 were pa d in 1949 50 to the Tata Memo ial Hosp tal n Bombay for the development of the Cance Research and Teaching Centre and Rs *100 000* were g ven to the Delhi University to construct a hostel for the Tuberculosis Institute A provision of Rs 675 000

has been made for 1950 51 to meet the expenditure on the upgrading of th Tata Memorial Hospital in Bomba and ix oth r nstitution

To me t th n d ot train d nurses for dev lop m nt h m tl Mini try of Health continues to nd ert fi d nurs t r post graduate training abroad

At th r ju st ot th Go ernment of India the World H lth Orgini ation and the United Nations Childr n s Emergency Fund offered thirty five fellow ship to Indian national during 1949 for high r training n medical and alli d subjects Tl e candidat s s l cted by the Central S lection Board ha e gone abroad for tra ning Candidat s h e also b en inter iewed for the thirty fello v hip a ailabl for 1950 and the final lection w ll soon be made

Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital

The Central Go ernment has decided to take ov r the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital So far this colleg as open to women students only

A committee appointed by the governing body of the institution made certain recommendations for the improvement of the institution Accordingly a sum of Rs 1 625 000 has been provided in the budget for 1950 51

The Delhi Uni ersity has started a diploma course in tuberculosis A preliminary grant has been sanc

tioned for the establishment of a tuberculosis institute The foundation stone for the building of this institute was laid by the Hon ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on April 6 1949

Malaria Institute

A scheme has been sanctioned for the intensifica tion of anti malaria operations in the Raniganj and Jharia coal fields For this purpose the Coalmines Welfare Fund has agreed to meet an additional ex penditure of Rs 300 000 incurred during 1949 50

Institute of Hygiene and Public Health

There is a great paucity of dietitians in the country In order to overcome this shortage a special course in D etetics has been instituted at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta in collabo ration with the Calcutta Medical College Hospital The Diploma in Dietetics ll be g anted by the Calcutta University

Silver Jubil e Tuberculosis Hosp tal

At present there are only 134 beds (ninety four *permanent and forty temporary) in the Sil er Jubilee* Tuberculo is Ho pital at Delhi Con equently p tients have to wait for months for admiss on to the hospital The posit on has worsened with the influx of refugees It is now proposed to increase the number of beds in *the hospital by ninety six*

Cinchona Cultivation

The Cent al Government started in 1942 43 a

has been made for 1950 51 to meet the expenditure on the upgrading of th Tata M morial Hospital in Bombay and x oth r institutions

T) me t th n d of tr in d nurses for develop n nt s h m th M nistry of Health continues to nd rt fied urse for post graduate training abroad

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and about 11 000 more sites are expected to be ready in the near future

The regular manufacture of houses is expected to begin towards the end of August 1950

Drug Control

Although the enforcement of the control over manu facture distribution and sale of drugs in the states is the concern of the state governm nts the Central Government is responsible for control over the standard of drugs imported into India and over the manufactur distribution and sale of drugs in the Centrally adminis tered areas As the Drugs Act of 1940 has no clause to prevent undesirable advertisements pertaining to drug and medicines the Drugs Technical Board a statutory body set up under the Drugs Act has drawn up the draft of a bill on the subject It is at present under consideration

The staff of the Central Drugs Laboratory has recently been strengthened for a more satisfactory discharge of its functions

Med cal Store Depots and Factories

There are at present three main medical depots in Madras Bombay and Calcutta Factories are attached to the first two depots In addition to th se there are three temporary medical depots at Karnal Raipur and New Delhi The Karnal depot is being extended on a permanent basis to supply the needs of hospitals and

dispensaries which were formerly served by the medical store depot at Lahore

Post Graduate Medical Education

On the recommendation of the Inter University Board an All India Council of Post Graduate Medical Education has been set up The Council will prescribe standards for post graduate medical education in the universities and advise them in order to secure uniformity of standards throughout the country

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Committee appointed to recommend step for the development and regulation of indigenous systems of medicine submitted its report in February 1949 While the views of the state governments are being sought a committee of representatives of Vedic Unani natural and biological sciences has been formed to work out details of facilities necessary for research and scientific development Their report is expected shortly

Environmental Hygiene Committee

The reports of the Environmental Hygien Committee Homœopathic Enquiry Committee and the Leprosy Committee have been received and are under consideration of the Government The Local Finance Enquiry Committee has almost completed its report and a considerable volume of evidence has been collected

Medical Facilities in Delhi and Ajmer

In order to improve medical facilities in the capital

hospitals were reorgani ed and provided with more staff The out patient departments were improved and made more commodious It has been decided to provide forty eight additional beds in the Irwin Hospital A scheme for the building of a nurses home at the Irwin Hospital has also been approved

The Victoria Zenana Hospital will be handed over to the Delhi government this year

To provide adequate facilities for treatment of infectious diseases in Delhi it has been decided to construct a new infectious diseases hospital with a hundred beds at Kings vay

In pursuance of the Government s decision to start rural health centres in Delhi the construction of a primary health centre at Najafgarh has begun It is e pected to serve as a model centre for other parts of the country The existing health unit at Najafgarh has been strengthened so that it may serv as a parallel team to the WHO team for maternity and child welfare

It has been decided to establish a T B clinic at the Victoria Hospital at Ajmer The clinic will work in close co operation with the Madar Union Sanatorium run by a mission and thirty two beds have been reserved for poor patients sent by the local administration in return for which the Government has sanctioned an annual subsidy of Rs 48 000 The pat ents will rec eve free treatment and diet

It is also proposed to establish a primary health centre at Bhinai and Sardhana two villages in Ajmer

As the existing village dispensaries were maintained with the help of dispensary funds which are nearly exhausted the Government has decided to take over th di pers ries and appoint additional staff

A travelling dispensary vill also be stationed at Kekri to provide medical relief in remote places A lorry vith equipment has been purchased and the necessary staff appointed

World Health Organisation

During 1949 WHO made a ailable to India ad isory and demonstration services in the field of malaria tuberculosis venereal dis a es and maternal and child health Four malaria control demonstration team each con isting of one leader and on public health nurse have been operating at Malnad in Mysore Ernad in Malabar Terai in UP and Jeypore Hill Tracts in Orissa — areas of great potential impor tance for the development of agriculture The teams will continue for another year with their jurisdiction doubled A V D team of WHO consisting of a leader a serologist and a public health nurse has been working in Himachal Pradesh since 1949 d mon tratin mod rn methods of V D control The WHO Maternal and Child Health team consisting of a paedi trician a doctor and a nurse started work early in 1950 at Najafgarh near Delhi

A poliomyelitis team consisting of a doctor a physiotherapist and a nurse visited India early this year A parall l team of Indian personnel has been raised by the state government concerned to work under the WHO team and replace it after its withdrawal

For 1950 India has asked WHO for assistance in the eradication of cholera and plague At the same time additional teams have been requisitioned for malaria tuberculosis venereal diseases etc

At the Third World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May 1950 the Hon ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was elected president of the Organi ation

International Children s Emergency Fund

UNICEF allocated $750 000 for certain health programmes in 1949 Assistance from UNICEF takes the form of equipment and supplies Of this amount $443 000 is being utilized for the esbtablishment of three anti tuberculosis centres at New Delhi Patna and Trivandrum Other health pro_grammes for which UNICEF aid has been utili ed are overseas scholar ships health propaganda material feeding p ogrammes and equipment for the malaria unit at E n d In addition to the regular allocation UNICEF has provid ed equipment and supplies worth $150 000 for three WHO malaria teams

The Government of India has approached UNICEF for aid amounting to $770 000 for training in maternity

and child health at Delhi poliomyelitis control pro grammes in Madras Bombay and Delhi improvement of maternal and child health services outside Delhi V D control programmes post graduate training and surgery in tuberculosis and general fellowship pro grammes A plan of operation has also been submitted for the establishment of a Child Care Training Centre at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta It will serve as a training centre for the South East Asia Region and will cost UNICEF $930 000

The joint WHO/UNICEF committee which met in May has approved this programme

Seaport and Airport Organization

To implement international sanitary conventions relating to air and sea traffic the Government of India framed the Indian Port Health Rules and the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules Health organi ations have been set up at the major sea and air ports Provision has been made at the ports for the isolation of passengers suspected of yellow fever or other infectious disea es An independent quarantine organi ation has also been set up at Trichirapalli Air port Arrangements for medical inspection are being made at the Delhi Airport

Medical Examination of Indian Seamen

In view of a complaint received from the Indian Government Tr de Commissioner in Australia about

the unsatisfactory health of Indian seamen the scheme for the pre entry medical examination of seamen by Government doctors has been started from March 1950 at the Bombay and Calcutta ports The necessary staff has been sanctioned

BCG Vaccination Programme

As a result of recent discussion with the WHO/UNICEF authorities it appears that there is a possibility of substantial help forthcoming from UNICEF for the expansion of the BCG vaccination programme on a mass scale in India This help will consist of services of foreign teams and the provision of equipment and supplies such as motor vans syringes tuberculin etc It is estimated that a hundred million people in the country need BCG vaccination If at least eighty per cent of these can be vaccinated during the course of the next five years and if succeeding generations can be continuously tested and vaccinated it may be possible in about fifteen to twenty years to reduce tuberculosis morbidity and mortality BCG vaccination is expected to reduce mortality from 500 000 to 100 000

A beginning in this direction is proposed to be made with the training of sixty teams which will operate in major states

WHY MORE EXPORTS ?

THE drive to develop India s foreign trade was pursued vigorously by the Ministry of Commerce A heavy adverse balance in India s foreign trade made it necessary to shift the emphasis from export control to export promotion Everything possible was done to simplify the procedure of export licensing in order to eliminate delays and difficulties

India s commercial representatives are now posted at about thirty five foreign centres as against ten before August 1947 They are needed to recapture lost markets retain new ones inform overseas buyers of India s export capacity as well as to supply up to-date

commercial intelligence to the Governm nt of India The reports sent by these representatives are published in the periodicals issued by the Commerce Ministry An increasing numb r of trade association firm and individuals are finding the reports valuable

During the year the main exhibitions in wl ich India participated were the British Industrie Fair the Brussels International Trade Fair the Women s International Exposition at New York and th Stockport Exhibition An experiment was made to o an e an exhibition with exhibits sent by manufactu rs at their own cost A r presentative collectio of good was sent in September 1949 for the sho room at N w York The goods were displ yed in the International Trade Fair at New York before bein placed in the l ow room The handicrafts mad by displ ced persons were exhibited at e ghteen centres

Agr em nt on Tariffs and Trade

India participated in the third confe ence of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held at Annecy (France) in April August 1949 At that conferenc the Contracting Parties dr w up a Protocol to nable t n more count ie to accede to the General Agreement and to implem nt the re ults of the tariff negotiations conducted with them The Government of India signed th s Protocol in November 1949 and in accordance with the terms of tl e Protocol gave effect to the agreed concession from May 20 1950

India also took part in the fourth conference of the Contracting Parties held at Geneva in February April 1950 Several matters were discussed at that conference particularly those relating to import and export restric tions applied by individual contracting parties on the grounds of balance of payments

The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement will hold their fifth session in November 1950 and a further set of tariff negotiations will start at Torquay in England On September 28 1950 tariff negotia tions will be conducted with some more countries which ha e expressed their desire to become parties to the General Agreement Since under the provisions of the Agreement the schedules to the Agreement can be revised or modified after December 31 1950 by negotiations with other affected parties Contracting Parties may also take this opportunity to enter into negotiation among themselves in this regard

The question of India s continued adherence to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was referred to the Fiscal Commission for examination The Government of India will decide in the light of the Fiscal Commission s recommendations whether to participate or not in further negotiations

Protection of Industries

The Ministry of Commerce continued to afford assistance or protection to Indian industries for short

periods to enable them to face foreign competition Protective duties have recently been levi d on alumi nium farina sago flour soda ash sheet glass certain items of cotton textile machinery electrical accessories made of plastic and moulding powder (phenolfor maldehyde)

India s tariff policy is designed to prevent unfair foreign competition and to promote the utili ation of the country s resources without imposing a burden on the consumer

The Fiscal Commi sion was appointed in April 1949 to enquire into matters bearing directly on the imple mentation of this policy The Commission h s con cluded its deliberations and its report is at present under submission to the Government of India

New features were added to *The I dian Ma ket Review* and *The Foreign Market Review* The Commer cial Publications Branch also issued a fortnightly *The Indian Trade Bulletin* A new feature introduced in this journal was the import and e port control section giving comprehensive information regard ng control measures The special numbers issued were the *Economic Pol cy Number* *Indepe dence N mbe* *Import Cont ol Numbe* and *Republic Inaugu ation Numbe* and *Annual Re iew Number* The Branch published several directo ies regarding foreign firms interested in Indian products and also a Hardbook of Export Control

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is responsible for the compilation and publication of statistical information regarding trad and comm rcial intelligenc

Th E onomic Adviser and the Statistician stud all a ailable economic and statistical information and do research on sp cific economic problems supply to the Government economic and statistical information and advise the Government in regard to the country s economic welfare

Th *Administrative Intelligence Branch collects and* collates official statistics of all the Ministries of th Government of India presents data in graphic and pictorial forms interprets the statistics collected and informs the respective Ministries of noteworthy trend It also publishes a monthly abstract of statistics

The Export Promotion Committee appointed by the Government of India toured various business centres in India interviewed eminent business men and economists and issued a comprehensive report recommending measures to increase exports The Government is implementing the main recommendations of the report

The Commerce Ministry took over from the Ministry of Industry and Supply the licensing of non ferrous metals and uncontrolled categories of iron and steel manufactures

Central Tea Board

The Central Tea Board consists of r presentıtı e of tea growers the governments of tea growıng state labour exporters ınternal traders chamb s of commerce and ındustry consumıng ınterests and officıal nomınees of the Central Government It carrıes on propagandı to ıncr ase the consumptıon of tea ın the country and elsewhere An *ad hoc* Commıttee was s t up to examıne questıons regardıng the ıncrease of t a exports especıally to hard currency areas ımprovement of the qualıty of tea exported and development of Calcutta a the prıncıpal world centre for the dıstrıbutıon of tea Thıs Commıttee has reported to the Government and measures to ıncrease warehouse accommodatıon ın Calcutta a e ın progress

The Government of Indıa agreed to the contınua tıon of the system of bulk purchases of tea by the Brıtısh Government The Brıtısh Mınıstry of Food entered ınto contracts wıth Indıan tea merchants fo the supply of 303 mıllıon pounds of tea

Indo Pakıstan Trade Agreement

Accordıng to the Indo Pakıstan trade agreement Pakıstan was to supply 4 000 000 bales of v jute ın 1949 50 But the agreement was not fully ımplemented by Pakıstan Meanwhıle the Go ernment of Indıa are doıng the r utmost to ıncrea e the productıon of raw jute ın Ind a The Mınıstry of Commerce has ımposed prıce control on the export of jute goods ın order to p event exporters from

exploiting the condition of temporary shortage to the detriment of the long term interests of the export trade

The Government of India has recently concluded a short term agreement with Pakistan providing for the supply of four million maunds i e 800 000 bales of raw jut by Pakistan by the end of July 1950 against certain commodities to be exported to that country from India Arrivals of raw jute against this agreement have not so far been satisfactory and are substantially behind the agreed programme

In regard to the supply of 450 000 bales of cotton Pakistan failed to implement the terms of the trade agreement The Government decided to provide adequate foreign exchange for the import of 1 200 000 bales of raw cotton from abroad In collaboration with the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission an agreement was made with the Government of East Africa for the purchase of a little over 200 000 bales of East African cotton Exports of Indian short staple cotton were restricted to 200 000 bales

Since June 1949 exports of cotton piece goods have risen considerably Price control was withdrawn from the export of textiles Shipments of handloom and power loom cloth have been made free

The question of reviving supplies of Pakistan raw cotton to India was also raised in the course of the negotiations which resulted in the recent short term

trade agreement with Pakistan This question was raised again in the course of the subsequent monthly meeting of the two countries held about the end of May 1950 No arrangement could however be finali ed in regard to the supply of raw cotton from Pakistan to India

Owing to the difficult supply position in the country it was decided in February 1950 to suspend shipments of groundnut kernel Restriction as al o placed on the quantity of linseed that could be sold for shipment

Directorate General of Shipping

A new organi ation called the Directorate General of Shipping was set up during the year with head quarters t Bombay It deals with all matters affecting merchant shipping and navigation the admin istration of the Merchant Shipping Law and measures to ensure the safety of ships at sea It regulat s tl e recruitment and conditions of service of Indian eamen promotes their welfare and provides facilitie fo the training of officers It is responsible fo the mprovement maintenance and construct on of lighthouses in India This organi ation is also re pon ible for th united and co ordinated execution of policy formulated by the Government concerning h pp ng and ts d velopment in India The off ces of the Controlle of Indian Shipping the Engineer n Ch ef L ghthouse Department technical office s ttached to the M nistry of Commerce in Bombay and the Seamen s Welfare Directorate have merg d with this Directorate General

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company added to their fl t four ships of about 15 700 gross tons which were built at their Vi agapatam shipbuilding yard The Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Indian Co operative Na igation and Trading Company acquired four ships of about ten thousand tons built for them in the United Kingdom The Great Eastern Shipping Company purchased a second hand vessel of about 4 400 gross tons Two vessels of about 14 400 gross tons were purchas d by the Government for the first Go ernment sponsored shipping corporation They are employed on the India Australia run

Effective tonnage employed by the Indian companies on coastal traffic increased from 146 960 at the end of 1948 to 214 100 at the end of 1949

India UK Continent Trade

The two Indian lines the Indian Steamship Company Ltd Calcutta and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd Bombay which run this trade have been admitted as full members of th India UK Continent Conference

Sailing Vessels Committee

The Sailing Vessels Committee submitt d seventy five recommendations to make the sailing vessel a safer more exp ditious and more efficient unit of transport and to ensure that the personnel afloat is competent and reliable A Committee representing the interests

concernced with the Director General of Shipping as chairman has been set up to examine the whole question of deck travel and make recommendations for improvement

Seamen s Welfare

The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act was passed in 1949 It authori ed the Central Government to establish S amen s Employment Offices at ports Under the Act all recruitment must b made through the employment offices It provided for the etting up of advisory boards with representatives of shipowners and seamen to advise the Government on the orking of the offices

The Government has formulated a scheme for the compulsory medical examination of seamen every two years by government doctors Special seamen s clinics have been functionin at Bombay and Calcutta and beds have been reserved for seamen in oth r hospitals The treatment is provided tree of cost not only wl en the seamen are on duty but also fo a year afte the discharge

The new Seamen Ho tel and th old Indian Sailors Home at Bombay pro id r d nt l accommodation and club facilities fo nearly one thou and seamen A new building p ovidin, resident al accommodation fo 500 seamen has be n built by the Government at Argyle Road Bombay Th s ill be opened hortly Plans l ave also been p epa d for a seamen s hostel at B hala

Calcutta A seamen s canteen was opened last year at Bombay

Training of Cadets

Th Tra i ing Ship Dufferin now trains sixty uti cadets In August 1949 fifty engineer pprentic b gan their orkshop training twenty five at Bomb y and twenty fiv at Calcutta under the new m ri ni neer ng training scheme The Nautical nd Engi ring Coll g Bombay has trained about n n t pre sea xecuti e cadets under the direct ap prent c cl me and l as h lped about a hundred candidat to p th ir comp t ncy examination

Training for Ratings

Th M r hant N vy Training Committee recom mend d th imm di t e tablishm nt of a ship cum shor tablishm nt for the pre a training of ratings Efforts ar being made to secure the requi ite training ve s l site etc for th propos d in titution Mean while a scheme on a small scale ha been put into op ration from June 10 1950 under h ch pre sea training is being given to sixty ratings on the vessel Lady Fras r stationed in Calcutta

Lighthouses

It has been decided to improve the lights in ten li hthous s Of these the improvement will be taken up first at Arnala Bhatkal Vishakapatnam (Dolphin s Nose)

REDRAWING THE MAP

THE process of the integration and democrat ation of the Indian states was completed in 1949 50 O er 500 monarchical states in India isolated from the rest of the country by a diversity of feudal and autocratic administration have been merged either w th th former provinces or consolidated into indep ndent units Today there are fifteen units in the Ind n Republic recogn zable as former princely states but so nified and integrated as to be hardly distinguishable from the other democratic units

The princely states in Ind a with vary ng degrees of power and nadequate resources were hardly able

to maintain anything like modern standards of administration or provide necessary social services and amenities to their people The administrative and political fragmentation handicapped the proper administration of justice and maintenance of law and order a bewildering multiplicity of revenues ruled out any kind of constitutional and administrative uniformity In princely India any co ordinated development of economic potentialities or any form of real progress was vell nigh impossible The administrative integration of states has solved these perplexing political economic and administrative problems In the new set up there will be no room for special class prerogatives immunity from taxation judicial and quasi judicial privileges trade monopolies or other feudal practices All the units of the Indian Union today are on a par with one another and have in a large measure the same constitutional structure

On the eve of independence autocracy continued in the princely areas and was covered only by a thin veneer of democracy in certain states But now power has been transferred to the people of the states They feel that not only has power come into their hands but the very texture of their lives has undergone an appreciable change for the better

In regard to the states merged in provinces arrangements were made to include the representatives of the people of the merged states in the respective legislatures

The other provisions of the States Merger (Governors Provinces) Order 1949 were that

1 the provincially merged states would be administered in all respects as if they formed part of the absorbing provinces
2 all laws including the orders passed under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act 1947 in operation in these states were to continue until repealed or modified

Subsequently amending orders were issued n respect of UP and Cooch Behar states on November 29 1949 and December 31 1949

The provincial legislatures were expanded by the inclusion of representatives of the merged states The legislatures so expanded were those of Bombay Madras Madhya Pradesh UP Orissa Bihar Punjab and West Bengal which had 132 additional members representing the people of the merged states

With the inauguration of the Republic and the coming into force of the new Constitution the process of the merger of the states in the provinces has been completed and the merged states will now be ble to send their representatives to the state legislatures in the same manner as other territories forming part of previous pro inces

Chief Commissioners Provinces

Another order kno vn as the States Merger (Chief

to maintain anything like modern standards of administration or provide necessary social services and amenities to their people The administrative and political fragmentation handicapped the proper administration of justice and maintenance of law and order a bewildering multiplicity of revenues ruled out any kind of constitutional and administrative uniformity In princely India any co ordinated development of economic potentialities or any form of real progress was well nigh impossible The administrative integration of states has solved these perplexing political economic and administrative problems In the new set up there will be no room for special class prerogatives immunity from taxation judicial and quasi judicial privileges trade monopolies or other feudal practices All the units of the Indian Union today are on a par with one another and have in a large measure the same constitutional structure

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tion owes its responsibility to the Central Legislature In addition advisory councils have been constituted to assist the Chief Commissioners Such councils with a majority of popular representatives have been established in Himachal Pradesh and Cutch It has been decided to establish similar councils in most of the other Part C states

Unions of States

As regards the unions of states the task of creating an entirely new administrative structure presented a baffling problem Reali ing that difficulty the Govern ment of India made available to th unions the services of expert advisers and deputed senior officers of the all India Services to fill certain key posts such as those of the Chief and Financial Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police The Government of India kept a watchful eye on the progress of these unions and extended to them all possible assistance

Steps were taken in all the unions to re organi e the judicial machinery High Courts were constituted in all the unions on the lines of provincial High Courts Laws were codified with the object of appro imating them to the laws prevalent in the provinces Ordinnances were promulgated constituting High Courts Public S rvice Commissions and Boards of Revenue Laws dealing with the abolition of internal custom duties pre ention of corruption and bribery wer also enforced

Full fledged secretariats are now established in all the unions But in most cases the union governments started with a nucleus secretariat staffed by men drawn from the secretariats of the integrating states The pay qualifications etc of the staff of the covenanting states differed widely and it was a difficult task to organi e cadres of different services with uniform scales of pay Committees consisting of senior officers were appointed to carry out a preliminary selection of officers to man the secretariats In Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Madhya Bharat administrative services have been constituted on the lines of provincial civil services

In the unions of states popular interim ministries were formed wherever possible Legislatures function in three units namely Saurashtra Cochin Travancore and Madhya Bharat and their ministries are responsible to the legislatures

Popular governments are already functioning in Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir In Hyderabad recently popular representatives were included in the Ministry

The constitution of the states under Rajpramukhs is more or less the same as in the states under Governors Even in financial matters parity prevails since April 1 1950

Rulers Private Property

The process of settling the rulers private property

started shortly after ıntegratıon Most of the ca es outstandıng were settled durıng the year Only a *small number remaın to be settled*

By mutual dıscussıon between the representatıves of the Mınıstry of States the rulers concerned and the representatıves of the governments of the provınces or the unıons the allocatıon of prınc ly property was finally settled It was dıffıcult to lay down a strıct or unı form standard but *ın all settlements the nterest* of the people was kept paramount The settlements relat ed to palaces and resıdentıal buıldıngs farm and gardens prıvy purse ınvestments cash balanc s an cestral jewellery cıvıl lıst reserve fund and relıgıous endowments

Wıth the takıng over of the admınıstratıon of the states the new governments ınherıted cash balances and ınvestments to the value of nearly Rs 700 mıllıon Durıng the settlement of the prıvate propertıes the *rulers surrendered theır claıms worth app oxımately* Rs 45 mıllıon

Rule Prıvy Purses

Prıvy purses have been fixed for all the rulers of merged and ıntegrated states ıncludıng Mysore and Hyderabad The payment of the e from the Consolı dated Fund of Ind a ıs guaranteed by the Constıtut on The prıvy purse of a ruler ıs calculated on the basıs of fifteen per cent of th f st Rs 10 000 of the average annual revenue of the stat concerned ten per cent on

the next Rs 400 000 and seven and a half per cent above Rs 500 000 subject to a maximum of Rs 1 000 000 The maximum has been exceeded only in the case of some large states and the amount fixed in such cases is payable during the lifetime of the present rulers only As pointed out by Sardar Patel the Deputy Prime Minister of India The privy purse settlements were a mall price paid for a bloodle s revolution affecting the destinies of millions of the people and were in the nature of a consideration by the surrender of the rulers *of the ruling powers and for the dissolution of the* stat s as separate units

Indian States Forces

Before August 15 1947 forty four princely states maintained their own armed forces With the merger of states however these states forces were ultimately incorporated in the Armed Forces of India

The ISF units of Cutch Kolhapur Baroda Gujerat states and the states of Himachal Pradesh were already integrated with the Indian Army The absorption of the forces of other merged states is now under way In regard *to the forces within the states unions of* Mysore Hyderabad and Kashmir it has been decided that thes will immediately come under the operational command of the Indian Army

Except in Travancore Cochin PEPSU Rajasthan Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat where the forces conti nue under the Rajpramukhs the states forces in all tl

other states have been brought directly under the control of the Indian Army Even in the former states the authority of the Rajpramukh is subject to directions issued by the Government of India

As a result of conferences held during the last two years a final agreement has been arrived at regarding their position The arrangement contemplated is

1 that these forces will be commanded by an officer of the Indian Army loaned to the Rajpramukh for the purpose

2 that the strength and organi ation of these forces will be fixed with reference to the role which they play in the defence of the country

3 that in consequence there should be a re constitu t on and re organi ation of these forces on the patte n of the Indian Army

4 that officers will here fter be selected through the same machinery and in same manner as for the Indian Army Officers will accordingly be selected drawn and commissioned by the Government of India and appointed by the Rajpramukhs of the espective unions

5 th t promotions will be made on the same lines s they e made in the Indian Army and

6 that there will be a certain amount of inte change ability of off ce s between the Indian Army and the states fo ces

The states forces are under the Indian Army Command of the area in which the unions are located

Th pro ess of re organi ation is expected to be compl ted by the end of 1951 when the forces of the unions and states will in all respects be on a par with Indi n Army units As a result of the financial agree m nt between the states and the Government of India the expenditure for these forces will be met from Indian revenues

Extension of All India Services

One of the mportant steps taken in the process of the admin strativ unification of India vas the extension of all India Services to the states unions and other state units Th principles go erning the scheme were settled at the conferenc of Chief Secretaries held in July 1949 and th actual scheme was drawn up by the Home Ministry Accordingly five ind pendent cadres are to be constitut d for Hyderabad Rajasthan Madhya Bharat Mysore Travancore Cochin tl ree joint cadres for Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh Saurashtra and Bombay and PEPSU and Punjab

The initial recruitment is to be made

(a) from the existing incumbents of the posts here after to be included in the IAS cadre and
(b) from the open market under the emergency

recruitment scheme which is already applicable to Part A states All the unions and states have accepted the main principles of the cheme A similar scheme in respect of the Indian Police Service has been adopted

The recommendations received from the states with regard to (*a*) are now being considered by the Special Recruitment Board which has started interviewing the candidates already

Exchange of Enclaves

The existence of numerous small enclaves of states in provincial territories and vice versa and of one state in the other caused serious administrative d fficulties especially in regard to the maintenance of law and order and the administration of various control measures in force in the provinces and states concerned Thus the Government of India decided to merge these enclaves in adjacent provinces or states The proposals were discussed at regional meetings of the governments of the provinces and states concerned Final decisions were taken after discussion between the governments concerned and the States Ministry Two orders namely (1) The Prov nce and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order 1950 and (2) The Indian and Hyderabed (Exchange of Enclaves) Order 1950 were promulgated to implement the decisions The main provisions of these O de s are that enclaves will form part of the absorbing units the laws of the surrender ing units will be replaced by those of the absorbing

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The following propositions were enunciated by the Committee as the basis of financial integration

1 the Central Government should perform the sam functions and exercise the same powers in stat s as in provinces
2 the Central Government should function through its own executive organi ations in states as in provinces
3 there should be uniformity and equality in the basis of contributions to Central resources from provinces and states
4 there should be equality of treatment as betw en provinces and states in the matter of common services rendered by the Central Go ernment and as regards the sharing of divisible federal taxes grants in aid subsidies and all other forms of financial and technical a sistance

These propositions w e eadily accepted by the st tes Further at the nstance of the states the Go ern ment of India accepted the following dd tional p oposi tion There is need for a sistance to unions of states in connection with the nte nal integ tion of their admin strations and s rvices nd particula ly in relation to their development n arious important di ect ons The Government o Ind a must therefore undertake a systematic nquiry nto this p oblem to be able to rende financial and technical as stance at the arliest opportun ty

The Committee recommended

(a) All present and future revenues form federal sources and all expenditure on functions and services of a federal character together with all assets and liabilities must be transferred from the states to the Centre so too the adminis tration of all th se Departments All internal trade barriers must be abolished

(b) Except in c rtain una oidable cases the federal financial integration should be complete in all respects from the outset

(c) Except for certain necessary financial adjust ments no compensation as such should be paid for any assets passing to th Centre as a result of the integration of th federal finances of the states with those of the rest of India

(d) No qu stion of compensation arises in con nection vith th integration of such federal revenues of the states as customs duties on foreign trade Central excise duties income tax and the like

(e) It is recogni ed that tl e integration of all federal revenues of states with those of tl e Centre will give rise to maladjustments in their financial positions The remedy for this lies in ascertaining the precise extent of the net over all dislocation likely to be caused Then necessary revenue adjustments can be made between the the Centre and the states for a transitional period permitted by the Union Constitution

The Government of India accepted the detailed analysis and recommendations of the Committee as modified in the light of the discussions with the states

The advantages derived from the system of federal financial integration cannot be over emphasised The economic and fiscal contradictions and dangers inherent in the present situation will disappear There will emerge uniformity of law rates interpretation and administration of all federal fiscal measures resulting in uniform policies principles and practice in the levy assessment and collection of Central taxes and duties Tax evasion will be more effectively checked The abolition of internal customs duties will result in freedom of trade within the country A co ordinated trade and tariff policy will have a uniform impact throughout the country Ports and other important links in the country s system of communication and transport will be free to serve their natural hinterlands National and regional economic planning on an All India basis will become possible In this as in all other respects the states will play their part and they will become entitled to all the benefits which accrue from the execution of such plans as require the aid of Central resources and technical assistance

Relationship with the Centre

Under the new Constitution of India the states constitute equal units of the Indian Union

Except in the transitional period the constitutional

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passed to provid for app als from them to the Supreme Court But for a pro ision of a transitory nature in regard to the salaries and terms of the judges of High Courts the judiciary in Part B states is on the same lines as that for the former provinces Appointments of judges to High Courts of states will be made by the Pre i-dent in consultation with the Chief Justic of India

The ne Constitution ests the Union Govern ment ith supervisory authority o er Part B state du ing th period of transition This will enable the Central Governm nt to direct the proc sses of consoli dation and secure the good administration of the newly formed units To discharge this responsibility the Governm nt of Ind a h s appointed Regional Com mission s in union of stat s who function as agents of th C nt al Gove nment and as adviser to the Rajpr mukhs Ad sers to the go ernments of states unions ar al o appoint d on the ad ice of the Centre In addition th Cent h s arranged for the loan of enior off cers to k y posts in the un ons Important leg slativ m asures and the budgets of the unions are ref rred to th Central Government before fi al adoption All these rrangements are in the nature of a tran itional e pedient and represent a joint effort on the part of th states and the Centre to promote the well being and wid r nter sts of the country as a whol and help the unions to make up the lag in their progress

Vie ed n th right perspecti e the integration of

the states though an achievement of tremendous import ance is something in the nature of an opportunity rather than fulfilment The states now enter the phase of consolidation A modern system of govern ment has to be erected almost from scratch Well knit administration has to be built up and democratic responsibility inculcated This work is already b gun but a considerable leeway is still to be made up This task requires all the patience of the bricklayer it also requires the vision of the planner and the skill of the engineer

The edfice of democratic India rises on the true foundation of the co ordinat d effort of the princes and the people

All q t ti b tak n f om the Wh t P p r o St t

SECURING LABOUR'S FUTURE

THE Ministry of Labour has endeavoured through various means to improve the lot of labour in India and to smooth out relations between management and labour

The C ntral Advisory Council of Labour set up a committee to study the problem of fair wages Afte several successful meetings the committee produced a report wh ch was unanimously accepted and re commended by the Central Advisory Council. A bill has been drafted to implement these recommendations

Special attention was paid to the constituting of

works committees in industrial establishment employing a hundred or more workmen By September 1949 more than 300 works committees had been s t up in establishments under Central control alone Many of the state governments have taken st ps to set up works committees in establishments within their spheres The Central Advisory Council came to the conclusion that problems relating to production should also be entr sted to works committ e This recommendation of the Central Advisory Council was sent to all the state governments and organi ations of employers and workers

Banking and Insurance Companies

The Government of India found it n cessary to control disputes in banking and insurance companie having branches in more than one state An ordinance was promulgated whereby all such di putes wer brought under Central control An all India industrial tribunal consisting of three retired High Court judge was appointed to adjudicate on disput s betw n banking companies and their employees Th tribunal has already passed a number of awards d aling ith interim monetary relief individual cas s of rongful dismissal and victimi ation of employees Cases of wrongful discharge of employees which occurred after the main dispute had been referred to the special tribunal have been referred to the Central Government Standing Tribunal at Calcutta

Legislation

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act

which provides for the setting up of an appellate tribunal to hear appeals from industrial tribunal was passed and received the assent of the President in May 1950

The Mines Act of 1923 which provides for the regulation of labour and safety in mines was also sought to be amended The more important provisions relate to the grant of compensatory holidays and leave with pay the regulation of working hours overtime and payment for it the regulation of safety and sanitation in mines and the employment of women and children The select committee to which the bill was referred submitted its report to Parliament during the Budget session

The Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Unions Bill are two other important legislative measures introduced in Parliament The Labour Relations Bill is a comprehensive legislation dealing with labour management relations which will supersede the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 and the various state Acts on the subject It applies to all establishments working with more than ten employees and to all categories of employees except civil servants and persons employed in the Defence Force Lightning strikes are disallowed also in establishments which do not come under the category of public utility services A simple procedure for negotiation and collective bargaining has been prescribed as a necessary

preliminary before a strike or lock out is declared Three new authorities have been provided for namely Standing Conciliation Boards Labour Courts and the Appellate Tribunal The Bill makes provisions regarding retrenchment go slow policies and the exercise of control over some categories of undertakings in certain circumstances The Bill ensures the effective implementation of the awards of the tribunals

The Trade Union Bill is intended to strengthen and develop genuine trade unionism The rules regulating the registration of trade unions have been more clearly defined so as to discourage mushroom growths Fewer outsiders will be permitted to becom office bearers on the executive of a trade union This is intended to encourage workers themselves to manage the affairs of trade unions There are special provisions relating to the trad unions of ci il servants Provisions have also been mad to settle election disputes

The Payment of Wages Act 1936 and the T a Districts Emigrant Labour Act 1942 are being revis d to suit present day conditions It is proposed to introduce a bill covering protective and welfare legislation in respect of plantation workers An Ordinance was promulgated on June 16 1950 amending the Minimum Wages Act 1948 By this ordinance the time limit for the fixing of minimum rates of wages in employments specified in Part I of the schedule to that Act has been extended by a year It is proposed

to ɪntroduce a bɪll ɪn the ensuɪng sessɪon of Parlɪament to replaçe the Ordɪnance by an Act.

Agrɪcultur l Labour Enquɪry

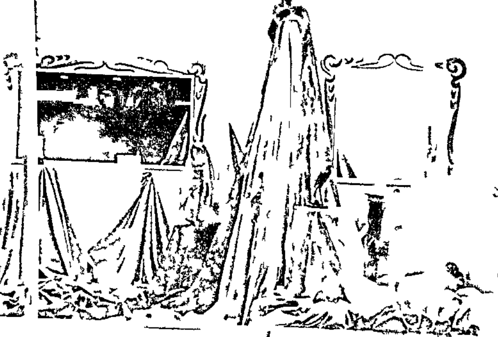
The Mɪnɪstry of Labour ɪn close collaboratɪon wɪth the tate governments has undertaken an enquɪry ɪnto the condɪtɪons of ag ɪcultural laboure s The maɪn objects of the enquɪry are to ascertaɪn the level of earnɪngs cost and standard of lɪvɪng and oppor tunɪtɪe for employment of agrɪcultural workers ɪn the country and to consider what protectɪve and amelɪor tɪve measures ɪncludɪng the fɪxatɪon of mɪnɪmum wages under the Mɪnɪmum Wages Act 1948 should be undertaken to mpro e the r condɪtɪon A comprehensɪve ques tɪonnaɪre was drawn up ɪn consultatɪon wɪth the stat governments economɪsts and expe ts on the subject The Standɪng Commɪttee of Departmental Economɪst and Statɪstɪcɪans whɪch was set up und r the Cabɪnet Secret ɪat suggested that as thɪs was the fɪrst economɪc enquɪry of ɪts kɪnd ɪn Indɪa ɪt should be carrɪed out ɪn gradually expandɪng stage It was suggested that the fɪrst stage hould be a prelɪmɪnary enquɪ y ɪn a few ɪllages to try out the questɪonnaɪre ascertaɪn the tɪme necessary to obtaɪn answers and determɪne the natu e of the fɪeld o ganɪ atɪons equɪ ed

A prelɪmɪnary enquɪry was conducted ɪn twenty seven vɪllages ɪn As am West Bengal Bɪhar Orɪssa Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Madras and Mysore In the lɪght of the experɪence gaɪned the orɪgɪnal questɪonnaɪre was revɪsed It was decɪded to collect

the necessary data for the current agricultural year In order to keep down the cost of the enquiry the total number of villages to be covered was reduced from 2 000 to 800 without affecting the all India character of the sample Units ha e been set up in Assam Bihar Bombay West Bengal Coorg Delhi Madhya Pradesh Hyderabad Himachal Pradesh Madras Mysore Travancore and Cochin Orissa Punjab Patiala and East Punjab States Union Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh Madhya Bharat Vindhya Pradesh Saurashtra Ajmer Bhopal Jammu and Kashmir and Cutch

Plantation Labour

Labour conditions in plantations still remain un regulated vary from state to state and even from estate to estate The Government of India has been holding tripartite plantation conferences ith a view to ascertaining and improving th working condition of plantation labour The Industrial Committee on Plantations has recommended legislation to regulate the conditions of plantation labour and a substantial increase in the dearness allowance It is generally recogni ed that there should be some compr hensi Central plantation l gislation app icable to the whole country and that in the first instance it should apply to tea coffee rubber and cinchona plantations The Industrial Committee on Plantations agreed that statutory provisions should be made for orkers houses and standard of medical care maternity benefit sickness allowance and welfare facilities A bill is under consideration by the Government



BROCADES



Tl P m M t dd s gth H d d Mu l m B l

In order to prevent any furth r deterioration in the relations between management and labour in the Cachar plantations it was decided to set up a committee to enquire into the conditions of uneconomic t a estat s in Cachar and suggest remedies

Forced Labour

An oft cer on special duty vas appointed to study the various legal enactments on the subject of forced labour and suggest remedies He has submitted his report The Government of India has r quested the stat govern m nt to consider the deletion of obje tionable provisions in some existing legal enactments Further together with the Ag icultural Labour Enquiry the Government of India is coll ct ng informa tion on the extent of forced labour in arious pa ts of the country

Mines Labour Welfa e

About Rs 6 300 000 were spent from the gene al elfare account of the Coal Mines Labour Welfa Fund during 1949 50 and about the same amount from the housing account Thi Fund pro ides for elf measure hous ng public health protection f om malaria the welfare of women and hildren and the like Pro ision was also made fo the construction of miners quarters at Bhuli in Bihar Bijo n gar n W st B ngal and Dalta in Madhya Pradesh

About 1 500 quart rs for miners were built in the propos d township at Bhuli and Rs 164 000 were

sanctioned for the construction of administrative buildings residential accommodation for the Town Administrator buildings for stores *choukidars* and th like in the township The hospital in Dhanbad i nearing completion It will have 112 beds A Medical Superintendent has been appointed to supervise the orking of this hospital and the other four regional hospitals and maternity centres which already exist in the coal fields of Bihar and West Bengal

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act as extended to the coal fields of Talcher and Korea and the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner took charge of the existing Labour Welfare Organi ation in thos areas The budget for 1949 50 of the Mica Mines Welfare Fund provides an expenditure of about Rs 300 000 in Madras and Rs 500 000 in Bihar The expenses include the cost of the maintenance of hospital and maternity centres for the welfare of mica miners of Madras and Bihar

Up to the end of March 1950 about 300 000 employees had joined the Coal Mines Provident Fund and a sum of about Rs 13 000 000 had been contributed to the Fund by employer and workers The Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme has been extended to the coal mines in Assam and Talcher Korea and Rewa The scheme will be applied gradually to other states A sum of about four million rupees was distributed quarterly as bonus to colliery workers In April 1949 the Labour Ministry prepared a scheme for the housing

of industrial workers and sent it to the state govern ments It envisages the construction of two roomed houses with the necessary amenities Two thirds of the capital cost is to be provided by the Central Government as an interest free loan and one third by the state government or employers sponsored by the state government as a loan at three per cent As long as the present housing shortage lasts each house will be shared by two wage earners each paying ten per cent of his wages as rent subject to the limit of 2 per cent of the capital cost involved

The Employees State Insurance Act 1948 will be brought into force very shortly in Delhi and Kanpur The scheme will be extended to other parts of the country on the basis of the experience gained in these areas

Labour and Management

Judged by the improvement in the relations of labou and management the labour policy of the Government of India has been successful This is evident by th decrease in industrial disputes In 1948 there were 1 259 disputes involving 1 059 120 workers and loss of 7 837 173 man days In 1949 the e were only 914 dispute 684 188 workers in ol ed and 6 580 887 man days lost

Draft model rules have been framed under the Industrial Statistics Act 1942 for the collection of statistics regarding employment attendance hours of work and earnings of labour employed in factories

covered by the Factories Act on tea coffe and rubber plantations on tramways and at ports These rules are being revised in the light of the comments received from the state governments and the public Draft model rules have also been framed under the Industrial Statistics Act for the collection on a statutory basis of statistics relating to indu trial dispute These have been circulated to the state governments for publication in stat Gi ettes for comments

International Conferences

The Government of India participated in all inter national labour conferences held during the year The autumn session of the Governing Body of the Inter national Labour Organi ation was held in My ore It was the first meeting of this body to be held in an A ian region The Government of India ratified three ILO Conventions vi No 81 regarding labour inspec tion in industrial and commercial undertakings No 89 regarding the employment of women in night shifts and No 90 regarding night work of young persons employed in industry Mr Jagjivan Ram Labour Minister who led the Indian delegation to the ILO Conference in Geneva last June was elected President He is the second Indian to occupy the chair at a gen ral se sion

States and the Centre

At the Mysore session of the Labour Ministers Conference important decisions were taken in regard to labour administration and policy in the various states

As a result of the federal financial integration of the former Indian states the Labour Ministry will be re ponsible for the application of the Central labour laws to these states

The Central Go ernment contributes sixty per cent nd the state governments forty per cent of the recur ring expenditure on employment exchanges and train ing centres located in their respective territorie

Resettl m nt and Employment

In iew of the economy drive the whole position of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employ m nt was re iewed by the Cabinet It was decided in August 1949 that this organ ation should be reta ned up to August 1952 und r the e isting financ al arrangement bet een the Centre and the states and that the tra ning schemes should be emodelled and thrown open to all adult c vil ans

Twenty district employment offices were opened in Uttar Pradesh eleven in Bihar and one in Coo g There are now si ty four employment exch nge and fifty six district employment offices funct on ng n Indi

Durin tl e year 1 066 301 persons were registered fo employment as against 870 904 in 1948 As against 260 088 persons placed in employment in 1948 there were 256 809 in 1949 Of those registered in 1949 twel e per cent were ex servicemen and f fteen per cent

were displaced persons Of those placed in employment nine per cent were ex servicemen and seventeen per cent were displaced persons As against 7 213 women placed in employment in 1948 there were 11 690 placed in 1949 The average number of mployers who used the exchanges every month was 4 519

Training

The training scheme for displaced persons came to an end in March 1950 and the one for ex servicemen in July 1950 At the end of last year 366 technical vocational and apprenticeship training centres were functioning with an enrolment of 5 066 ex servicemen and 3 848 displaced persons including 163 women Last year 7,272 ex servicemen and 6 041 displaced persons including 242 women passed trade tests

Three groups with a total of 226 instructors completed their training at the Central Institute at Koni in Madhya Pradesh Another group of 146 instructors was undergoing training at the end of 1949

A scheme has been prepared to train adult civilians According to this scheme technical training will be given for a period of two years of which eighteen months will be spent at a training centre or in a factory for practical training Vocational training will cover a period of twelve months in all at a training centre Provision has been made for 10,000 places of which 7 000 will be for engineering and building and

the rest for vocational trades The places will be provided in sixty training centres throughout the country The training will be given free and provision has been made for the grant of scholarships of the value of twenty five rupees for each deserving trainee subject to a maximum of fifty per cent of the sanctioned number of places

An additional 2 000 places have been provided at the training centres of the Ministry of Labour to train displaced persons A stipend of twenty five rupees per month will be given to selected candidates

BY AIR, LAND AND SEA

DURING 1949 t l air tran port ompanie operated scheduled ser ices Exc pt Air India International Ltd all of them are privately owned and managed Some non scheduled air transport er ices were op rated during the year by sixteen compa nies including the twel e engaged in cheduled services

Whil ther was only a small increase in the numb r of pa senger this year the freight increased by ixty two p r cent and the mails by 210 p r cent

Comparative figures of air operations from 1947 to

1949 are given below

Y	Ho rs flown (000)	M les fl wn (m ll n)	P enger rri d (000)	Freight rri d (m ll n lb)	Mail rri d (m ll n lb)	R nue l d t n-m les (m ll on)
1947	59	9 36	255	3 86	1 4	14 35
1948	78	12 64	341	8 15	1 58	19 29
1949	93	14 9	358	13 3	4 9	22 9

In 1949 the Air Transport Licensing Board considered 156 applications for long term licences and granted licences for the ope ation of thirty hree routes mostly for ten years

All up Air Mail Scheme

A scheme for the carriage of f rst class internal mails by air w thout a surcharge was introduced on April 1 1949 Under this schem twenty eight per cent of all internal mails are being conveyed by air The estimated revenue on this account is Rs 6 500 000

From January 31 1949 night services were operated betw en Delhi Madras Calcutta and Bombay via Nagpur for carrying air mails a parcels a d other freight

Subsidies

From March 1 1949 the Indian a transport companies flying clubs and other air operators have been receiving financial assistance f om the Government at the rate of nine annas per gallon of petrol used in flying within India and to Pakistan In crder to enable

the companies to accept twenty five per cent more revenue load the maximum all up weight of the Dakota was increased from 25 000 lbs to 26 200 lbs

External Air Transport

The frequency of the India — United Kingdom service operated by the Air India International Ltd was increased from two services a week to three from October 1949 From January 21 1950 a fortnightly service has been in operation from Bombay to Nairobi via Aden

During 1949 bilateral air transport agreement were concluded with Australia Switzerland and the Philippines Pending final agreement Indian and British airlines are continuing to operate their existing services between India nd the United Kingdom on temporary terms Similar arrangements have been made with Iran Thailand Egypt Ethiopia Norway and Denmark

India continued to take an effective part in the International Civil Aviation Organi ation and she has been a member of its Council since its inception For the Montreal session of the Organization Sardar Malik was elected President

Aerodromes

The Indian Air Route Service was first organi ed in 1931 with a nucleus of four controlled aerodromes namely at Karachi Delhi Allahabad and Calcutta

It had forty five aerodromes under its control at the beginning of 1949 Three aerodromes have since been added There are twenty aerodromes in the states over which the Ministry of Communications has assumed charge since April 1950 Efforts are being made to strengthen the equipment of the existing aerodromes especially the twenty taken over from the states New aerodromes are to be opened in Assam and North Bengal

In spite of the limitations imposed by the lack of technical personnal forty three stations have been installed and equipped with modern communication facilitie

Research and Development

A small research and development organi ation was established by the Civil Aviation Department in April 1946 This organization is mainly concerned with r search on engineering problems relat ng to aircraft and aeronautics A research and test Labora tory has been constructed in New Delhi The Indian Standards Institut on acti ely co operated with this branch and has been preparing specificat ons for aluminium and alum nium alloys The further ro gramme of this organi ation includes the installation of more V G Recorders in aircraft in order to de ermine the degre of safety achieved in monsoon conditions and night operation The establishment of a C G Determinator for the Constellation aircraft will be undertaken as also the investigation of

temperature accountability with special reference to Indian operations

Civil Aviation

The Communications School which has been in existence at Saharanpur since 1946 trained fifty eight radio operators and eighty nine technicians during 1949

The Allahabad Flying School started functioning from Augu t 1948 and has already completed the train ing of eighteen assistant pilot instructors A group of fifteen pupils is now under training for the commer cial pilot B licence The Aerodrome School expects to train about si ty officers during 1950 51

On August 15 1947 there were six subsidi ed flying clubs operating at Bombay Madras Calcutta Patna Delhi and Lucknow Three other clubs have be n opened since The clubs hope to acquire some more aeroplanes During 1949 the clubs trained 179 pilots for A four pilots for A I and fifty two pilots for B licences On January 1 1950 they had 2 474 members and 35? train es and thirty five instructors

The Government of India gave subsidies amounting to Rs 90 000 to the Indian Gliding Association of Bombay This Association will train instructors who are expected to introduce gliding as part of the activi ties of Flying Clubs

The Aeronautical Society of India which was

inaugurated in December 1948 received a government grant of Rs 5 000 to spread the knowledge of aero nautical sciences and aircraft engineering

Capital Works

Some of the important works which have been started during this year are the construction of steel hangars at Dum Dum Allahabad and Madras The runways at Dum Dum and Allahabad have been strengthened Additions and alterations to the build ings at Madras and the diversion of trolly tracks at Santa Cruz were also started

Meteorological Department

The Department issues regular weather reports and forecasts of storm flood ground frost rainfall etc for the benefit of various departments and interests The scientific functions of the Department comprise agricultural meteorology hydrometeorology terrestrial magnetism seismology astronomy and astrophysics

The growth of foreign and national air services considerably increased the aviation activities of the country This has caused a heavy strain on the forecasting staff at aerodrome meteorological offices at the international airports of Bombay and Calcutta

The forecasting offices supplied route and area forecasts adverse weather warnings and other reports to the air force personnel and weather bulletins and synoptic data to naval authorities

Storm warnings were issued from Calcutta and Madras to ports on the east coast and from Bombay to ports on the west coast

Farmers Weather Bulletins were broadcast in twelve languages from sixteen stations of AIR and published regularly in the local newspapers in English and Indian language

During the year twenty four hydrometeorological observatories were set up twelve in the Himalayan catchments of Sikkim Garhwal Jumnotri and Bara Lacha regions and twelve in the catchments of the Sabarmati and Mahanadi

At th Poona office a small meteorological training section is maintained for new entrants of the Depart ment It has trained officers deputed from Malaya and Ceylon It will now train naval meteorological officers and ratings It also intends to manufacture all the neces ary instruments in its own workshops

Overseas Communications Service

The headquarters of the Overseas Communications Service are at Bombay The following services are operated

(a) Wireless telegraph service—direct circuits (i) between Bombay and London Melbourne Shanghai New York and (ii) between New Delhi and London

(b) Radio telephone service—direct circuit between Bombay and London

(c) Submarine cable telegraph service—connecting (i) Bombay to London via Aden Port Sudan Alexandria etc for European traffic (ii) Madras with Penang Singapore Hong Kong etc for the Far Eastern traffic (iii) Bombay with Zan ibar via Aden for East and South African traffic

Since January 1950 a direct wireless circuit has been established between India and Afghanistan It is hoped that the former circuit between India and Japan will shortly be resumed Plans are afoot to establish a direct wireless telephone circuit between India Iran Indonesia and USSR.

Telephone Factory

The Telephone Factory at Bangalore was started in 1948 and is making satisfactory progress It has assembled about 22 000 telephones so far A scheme for training apprentices has also been worked out

Railway Inspectorate

The function of the railway inspectorate consists of the inspection of railways holding of inquiries into accidents sanctioning the introduct on of new locomotives and the disposal of applications relating to infringements of standard dimens ons The organi ation of the inspectorate comprises four inspection circles

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department

During 1949 50 the gross receipts of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department were Rs 336 5 millon while its working expenses were Rs 298 8 million The net surplus amounting to Rs 37 7 million will be equally shared between the General Revenues and the P & T Department On April 1 1949 the total interest bearing capital outlay of the Department was Rs 394 million

Telephone Development Fund

The P & T Department introduced a new scheme whereby a portion of the rentals ordinarily payable for telephone connections is reali ed in advance This covers the capital cost of the telephone equipment

Merger of P & T Systems

Owing to the political integration of the states the P & T Department had to take over different postal and tele communication services which were maintain ed by the former Indian states Only the local postal system of Travancore and Cochin was not taken over by the Centre

The magnitude of the business transacted by the Indian P & T Department during 1949 50 can be realized from the following

Postal articles handled	2 088 7 millions
Registered	77 3
Money orders issued	47 2

Savings Bank transactions	11 17 millions
National Saving Certificates issued	4 2
Telegrams i sued	25 4
Telephone Connections	14

A special complaints organization was set up to ensure that public complaints and allegations about corruption are promptly handled During the year 492 875 complaints were disposed of

Staff

The Department made considerable progress in respect of the welfare of its employees New societies and canteens were organi ed At present se enty se en co operative societ es 101 canteens ninety se en tiffin rooms twenty nine night schools and 170 recrea tion clubs are functioning A sanitation drive was launched in all the units of the Department. Grain shops were reorgani ed in Bombay and Calcutta An all India P & T Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held in February 1950 This has now become a regular feature

Postal Facilitie

Up to December 15 1949 3 749 post offices were opened in rural areas As a result of financial stringency however the pace was slowed down The night mobile post office started at Nagpur has pro ed a success and it is expected that this experiment will be extended to other cities

The policy of the Department has been to open additional urban post offices in towns with a population of 10 000 and over From April 1 1949 to December 31 1949 279 such post offices were opened.

International Postal Relations

The Indian representatives attended the third session of the Executive and Liaison Commission of the Universal Postal Union which met at Berne from May 16 1949 to May 25 1949 India was also represented at the first meeting of the Technical Transit Commission which met at Interlaken (Switzerland) on June 16 1949

Extension of Postal Service

The normal postal services were resumed with Germany (British US and French Zones) Palestine Italy and Bulgaria The money order service was resumed with France French Colonies Gilbert and Ellis Island Nauro New Caledonia Papua and Tonga Saudi Arabia and the British Post Office agencies in the Persian Gulf Besides an insured letter service was re umed with Yugoslavia A cash on delivery service was resumed with Zan ibar and a telegraphic money order service was established between India and British Somaliland

During 1949 50 the Posts and Telegraphs Department issued four kinds of postage stamps

1 Archaeological series for public use

2 Service series for official use
3 Universal Postal Union commemorative issues and
4 Republic of India commemorative issues

Telephones

The Own Your Telephone scheme has been intro duced in Bombay Calcutta Kanpur Delhi Ahmedabad and Amritsar The intending subscribers deposit an initial amount of Rs 2 500 for Calcutta and Bombay and Rs 2 000 for other places and in return the subscriber i given a telephone connection without being required to pay any rental for a period of twenty years By the end of January 1950 over Rs 600 000 were collected in Bombay alone

The work of telephone rehabilitation was extensive ly carried out during 1949 50 Twenty one new e changes seventy t o public call offices nine trunk exchanges and fifteen three channel carrier systems were installed In addition twenty four exchanges were expanded which increased the number of lines to 4 730 The important exchanges expanded were New Delhi D lhi Allahabad Poona and Indore

Th rehabilitat on and expansion of thirty one exchanges at Lucknow Patna N gpur S mla Amrit sar etc are progressing Besides the opening of twenty four new exchanges and five trunk exchanges and the installation of seven three-channel carriers l a e been undertaken A twelve channel carrier

system the first of its kind in India will be installed between Calcutta and Patna

The Bombay telephone system is being expand d by 8 100 lines Some of the work has already been completed The Calcutta telephone system is being made automatic The expansion of the Madras telephone system by 3 000 lines and the Ahmedabad system by 2 700 lines is making good progress

Telegraphs

The number of circuits between important plac s has been increased by installing five multi channel voice frequency telegraphic systems The practice of sending t legrams in Hindi in Devanagri script was al o introduced at Lucknow Kanpur Agra Banara Allahabad Patna Gaya Nagpur Jabalpur Ajmer Bareilly Indore Jaipur Delhi and New Delhi

Wireless

Additional wireless transmitters were installed at Calcutta Madras and Delhi A wireless station for coastal shipping was erected at Mangalore Another notable project was the opening of the Patna Khat mandu telephone link. Direct wireless links to Patna Lucknow Calcutta Nagpur Mangalore and Srinagar were also opened during the year

Workshops

The major portion of the requirements for communication was manufactured in the P & T workshop

at Alipore and Jabalpur Some automatic telephone instruments were assembled by the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore

International Conferences

Indian delegates attended the meet ng of the Commonwealth Tele communications Board held in London in April 1949 They also attended the International Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference held in Paris One officer has been appointed as a permanent member of the CTB with headquarters at London

Telephone rentals under the message rate system were reduced from twelve to ten rupees per month for the line and from R 1 5 for fourteen calls to Re 1 for twelve calls in Kanpur Poona Amritsar Madras and Ahmedabad

F om July 1 1950 the deferred class of foreign telegrams has been abolished The rates for ordinary and code telegrams have been unified and the rates for letter telegrams have been fixed at half the un fied rates

The P & T Department participated in the Indust ial and Engineering Exhibition held at Roorkee in November December 1949 The various rticles manu factured in the P & T workshops were displayed and their working demonstrated

EDUCATING PUBLIC OPINION

THE Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for All India Radio the Pres Information Bureau the Publications Division the Films Division and the Advertising Branch

A conference of provincial Ministers of Infor mation was convened early in 1949 to plan for the co ordination of publicity in regard to subjects of national importance The provinces were asked to give high priority to the installation of community listening sets It was emphasi ed at the conference that consultation between the states and the Centre in regard to plans for film production would avoid

overlapping of subjects During the year the state Directors of Information met three times and formulated plans for publicity regarding matters of national importance They also considered how closer liaison could be effected in plans and methods

A small publicity unit was set up in the Ministry for matters relating to Kashmir

The Ministry is represented on the Tourist Advisory Committee and a publicity campaign was launched to attract tourists

Inter Dominion Review

The Inter Dominion Information Consultative Committee met once in Karachi and later in New Delhi to review the acti ities of the Press and the Publications Broadcasting and Films Divisions of both countries in the light of the Inter Dominion Agreement The Hon ble Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting led the Indian delegation

Cinematograph Act

A bill was passed to amend the Cinematograph Act to enable the Boards of Film Censors to issue two kinds of certificates namely U certificates for films suitable for universal exhibition and A certificates for films suitable for adults only Another bill was passed to amend the Cinematograph Act enabling the Central Government to appoint a National Board of Film Censors This would replace the regional boards and ensure a countrywide uniformity in censorship

of village life These forums now exist in eighty one villag s of D lhi Bombay Madras and UP The rural programme has also taken another form at some stations The programme is relayed from a village to the studio and then broadcast Thus a programme in which many illag rs are participating in a particular village is broad ast to rural listeners

By broadcasting talks discussions f atures and plays from th various stations AIR has contributed its share to th implementation of the Indo Pakistan Agr ement

Two way discussions between D lhi and London were started during the winter on such subjects as public affairs literature science etc It is hoped to ext nd the e programmes to Australia and New Zealand and enlarge the variety of subjects

During the year AIR covered arious events ranging from th launching of steamships and the deliberations of international gathetings to the historic celebrations of the inauguration of the Indian Republic Th World Pacifist Me ting in D cember 1949 was covered by a number of radio reports r corded at Santiniketan and Wardha From Mahatma Gandhi s hut at Sevagram AIR broadcast the world peace appeal made by Dr Rajendra Prasad and some foreign delegates This broadcast in six languages was given world coverage

Popularizing Hindi

AIR organized Radio Pri e Play Competitions in

Tamil Telugu Gujerati Marathi Hindi Urdu Punjabi Bengali Oriya and Assamese There was an increase in the volume and variety of broadcasts in Hindi from stations in the predominantly Hindi areas A course of lessons in Hindi spread over three months was broad cast from stations in the non Hindi areas through the medium of the respective regional languages News bulletins in Hindi were also broadcast from stations in non Hindi areas All these efforts were made in order to populari e Hindi hich is now the national language

External Services

AIR s External Services are meant for East and South East Asia East and South Africa and the Middle East The broadcasts are made in English Burmese Kuoyu Cantonese Indonesian Pushtu Afghan Persian and Arabic As there are a large number of Indians in some of these countries programmes in Hindi Tamil and Gujerati are included in the External services An experimental service in English wa started for listeners in Western Europe

From May 10 1950 arrangements have been made for the Teheran radio to relay AIR s Persian service once a fortnight It is proposed to provide similar facilities to the broadcasting orgni ations at Nairobi Singapore and Suva (F j)

Since July 1 1950 an additional e ternal service has been introduced for the West Indies

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation regularly includes in its home services a recorded feature sent by AIR

AIR broadcasts sixty fiv news bulletins in twenty four languages as against forty five news bulletins in fifteen languages in August 1947 AIR s corre pondents covered several important international conferences and also the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Conference at Colombo

Advisory Committees

Each regional programme advisory committ e now includes one member of Parliament who resid s in that region Educational consultati e panels are attached to the station at Delhi Bombay Calcutta and Madras Language advisory committees ar attach d to the stations at New Delhi and Luckno v Stations at Delhi and Bombay have consultativ panels for Indi n music Rural advisory committees are attached to th tations at Delhi Tiruchi Madras and Vijayawada

High Frequency Broadcasting

An International High Frequ ncy Broadcasting Conference was held at Mexico City Sev nty coun tries including India participated in this Conference It was held to determine the share of each country in the high frequency broadcasting bands India secured 367½ channel hours for its share

Research

The Research D partment of AIR has been carrying

out important investigations in regard to the broadcast ing service in India and its development The Planning and Development Unit has been engaged on the design of transmission insulators the design and construction of studios suited to local conditions etc

Press Information Bureau

The Press Information Bureau is responsible for presenting the policies and activities of the Government of India to the public through the Press for keeping the Government informed of the main trends of public opinion as reflected in both the Indian and foreign Press and for effecting a liaison between the Government and the Press

The Bureau provides news backgrounds photographs features and reference services in seven languages —English Hindi Urdu Bengali Gujerati Tamil and Marathi—to over 1 450 Indian newspapers The Bureau maintains close contact with Press representatives accredited to the Government of India and representa tive organi ations like the Central Press Advisory Committee the Press Association and the Foreign Correspondents Association

The Bureau has branch offices in Bombay Calcutta and Madras which handle publicity for the Govern ment of India offices in the area and d stribute all the ervices of the Bureau to the regional newspapers

The Bureau s photographic library has 31 000

photographs classified under 300 headings The Bureau s news and feature photographs are available to the Indian and foreign Pres

The Defence Wing of th Bureau handles publicity for th Arm d Forces It produc s two service journals *Fauj Akhbar* a weekly and *Jai cn* a bi weekly in six and ight languages respectively It also organi es da l Forces Programmes and oth r military broadcasts f om AIR

Publications Division

The Publications Division produ es and distributes two F glish three Hindi one Urdu and one Arabic mag ines and a large numb r of pamphlets in English and Hindi on subjects of national importance

Fo e gn Review is an English monthly d aling with nt rnational developments judged from the Indian point of view *The Ma ch of Ind a* is a cultural magazine that appears every two months and is intend d for English sp aking countries *Ajkal* is a monthly publish d both in Hindi and Urdu It deals with various aspects of Indian life and culture *Vishua Darshan* is the Hindi counterpart of *Foreign Review* *Bal Bharat* is a children s monthly journal in Hindi and contains articles of cultural interest to children of school age *Saut el Sha k* is a cultural journal that appears every two months in Arabic

During the year the Publications Division published

forty pamphlets It sold and distributed about 8 000 copies of a pamphlet on the new Constitution in twelve days 7 000 copies of a p mphlet called Our Flag in the ame period 5 000 copies of The Second Year in a month 7 000 copies of About India in two months and 9 000 copies of Pandit Nehru s speeches in four months India—A Picto ial Survey is a sumptuous album of photographs which vidly illustrate many aspects of modern India

In the course of the year the Division sold and distri buted 6 000 000 copies of maga ines and 250 000 copies of pamphlets in thirty three countries The publications of the Division are meant for both internal and external publicity Nevertheless increasing efforts were made to nsure that as far as possible the publica tions paid thei way Thus most of them were priced

The Division runs a small printing press which handles about fifty per cent of its own printing It was decided to allow commercial publishing houses to print translations in regional languages of the publica tions of this Division provided a state go ernment recommended the publisher the translat on wa approved a reasonable price fixed and a nominal royalty paid Many requests were ec i ed for permission to reproduce extracts from the Di ision s pamphlets in text books and private maga ines

Films Divis on

The Films Division made good progress during the

year Regular distribution of docum ntaries and news reels began from June 1949 and contracts were signed with 2 400 cinema houses

Documentaries and News Reels

The Division produced forty one documentaries and 117 news reels One of the documentaries was a colour film on Kashmir Some of the documentaries w re exhibited in International Film Festivals and Exhibitions at Edinburgh Prague Venice Brussels Toronto and Berne Films were also supplied to state governments in both thirty five mm and sixteen mm si es for exhibition in rural areas For external publicity sixteen mm copies of all documentaries approved for the purpose and a monthly edition of the new reels were sent to thirty four foreign posts

The Belgian Ministry of Public Instruction agreed to dub at their own cost selected films of the Films Division in French and Flemish These are m ant for non theatrical exhibition in Belgium Holland and Luxemburg A film has been sent to Belgium under this agre ment

The SCAP authorities agreed to dub some of our films in Japanese for non commercial distribution in Japan Accordingly lavenders of the film Tree of Wealth were sent to Japan

Some films were distributed to cinemas in Indonesia through a commercial distributor Several documen

taries and news reels of the Division were shown in Britain and America in various television circuits Saga in Stone Glimpses of Gandhiji Towards Better Understanding Indian Art through the Ages and Story of Sindri are among the more important documentaries produced by the Films Division

The weekly news reels which were released covered various features of all India importance Special editions were brought out to cover the KLM aircraft disaster Pandit Nehru s visit to the USA and Canada and his visit to Indonesia A special monthly overseas edition was issued and sent to foreign publicity posts

Advertising Branch

The Advertising Branch is concerned with the production and release of all display advertisements of the Government of India During the year about 10 000 insertions were made in 137 Indian languages and sixty English newspapers In all 170 000 column inches were consumed

The Advertising Branch undertook the production of forty nine poster designs and printed 845 000 copies It prepared 132 cinema slides which were sent for exhibition throughout India Approximately 1 230 000 folder blotters calendars stickers etc and 51 500 000 labels advertising National Savings Certificates were produced

PART TWO

themselves brought together the two Prime Ministers Pandit Nehru and Mr Liaquat Ali Khan in a last minute effort to stave off the tragedy and find a basis for creating friendly relations between the two countries The part played by the Indian Press during this anxious and difficult period — both at the time of the conclusion of the Nehru Liaquat Agreement and later in implementing it will always remain a bright chapter in the history of the Indian Press

In a tribute to the Press in Parliament on April 19 the Prime Minister said The Press in India and Pakistan has as a whole clearly indicated its determination to help in implementing the Agreement and its general approach to Indo Pakistan issues has changed greatly for the better It is proposed to hold a joint meeting of the All India Newspaper Editors Conference and the Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference in Delhi early in May There is little doubt that the strength and courage with which the Press took up the task of creating the proper atmosphere for the implemention of the Pact was greatly helpful in removing doubt and apprehension from the public mind and inspiring a new faith in the future

A unique achievement from the point of view of the Press itself was the holding of the joint session of the All India Newspaper Editors Conference and the Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference in Delhi in May last It was a happy idea to bring the representatives of the two organisations together in a joint

conference to di cuss their problems and secure a common

Pir Ali

Newspap [illegible] e to talk like friends and think of the best means of achieving the desired oal with wh ch are linked the fates of crores of Ind a s and Pakistan s inhab tants on wh ch depends the future prosperity of these two countr es Similar sentiments were expressed by Mr C R S inivasan President of the All India Newspaper Edito s Confer ence He told the Conference It is difficult to e aggerate the value or importance of these talks Its results ar not to be measured in terms of the imme diate n a narrow se tor but in terms of the ultimate or the broad sector of inter state relations The psychological change must come first before any worth while results are achieved The p ce for this change has been set at the highest le el Common folk must fall into line The new spirit of faith and fellowship must perme te all classes and communities the fear comple that holds the ignorant and the prejudiced must b e ercised It is in thi task that the Press must find and fulfil its mission

The uccess of the Conference — the first of the k nd for build ng up friendly understanding between the Indian Press and the Pak stan Press — has been the notable feature of the y ar So great was the enthu siasm and the desire for cordial rel t onship that almost instinctively both sides laid aside past grievances and bitterness and worked with a dete mined will to

establish a new relationship The Conferenc cam to grips with the many difficult problems rai ed by the Agreement It also establi hed friendly relations betw en the leaders of th profession in the two countries This is a happy augury for th future

A w ll known several attempts had b n mad in the past to promot better relations and la down a mutually agreed code of conduct for th Pr s of the two countries Under the Inter Dominion Agr ement adopt d in Calcutta in May 1948 it wa agreed that the Pr ss in each Dominion should not (*a*) indulg in propaganda against the other Dominion (*b*) publish exagg rat d ersions or news of a character likely to influ nce or cause fear or alarm to th population or section of the population in either Dominion nor (*c*) publish mat rial likely to b constru d s ad ocat ing a declaration of war by one Dominion ag in t th other or sugg sting the inevitability of r b twe n the two Dominions The qu stion wa discu s d at subsequent meetings and an Inter Dominion Information Consultati e Board was set up con isting of Government representati es and promin nt ditors of both the countries to review the working of these Agreements and help to cr ate a b tt r atmosph re Unfortunately the results achie ed w r far from satisfactory The failure was largely du to th continued strain in the political relations b tw n th two countri s

Happily the psychological forc s r l as d by the

signing of the Nehru Liaquat Agreement had an immediate effect on th Press also Reali ing as they did that the political and economic future of both the countries depended upon the whole hearted implemen tation of the Agreement responsible newspapers in both the countries threw themselves into the task of second ing the Gov rnment s efforts to promote inter state understanding and create an atmosphere of faith and trust.

This new spirit was fully evident in the proce dings of the Joint Conference in Delhi and the unanimous decisions it adopted The resolutions of the Con ference forming as they do the basis for the new relationship are of vital importance In one resolution it was agreed that reali ing that the Press which played a notable part in the fight for freedom owed a duty and responsibility to safeguard the fruits of that freedom the Press of both countries should n future obser e both in the letter and spirit the terms of the Indo Pakistan Press Agreement It also laid down that the Press of both countries without prejudice to their rights and obligations to present news faithfully and comment fairly thereon interpret those rights and obliga tions in the present emergency so as to promote good faith goodwill and good understanding between India and Pakistan and between the majority and minority communit es

It was also decided at the Conference to set up a joint committee of the All India Newspaper Editors

Conference and the Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference which among other things would endeavour to promote better relations between India and Pakistan and the minorities and the majority in each State and provide free access to news One of the immediat results of this Conference was the withdraval of the ban imposed on newspapers and the removal of restrictions on correspondents—which was agreed to by both the Governments In the weeks following the joint Conference at Delhi consid rable work was done in the way of positive effort to implement its decisions In a statement on July 4 Pir Ali Muhammad Rashidi President of the newly set up Indo Pakistan Joint Press Committee summing up the r sults said that despite weak spots substantial progress had b en made and that on the Press front th subjugation of the demon of fear hatred suspicion and avarice which during the last unhappy years had heaped upon us incalculable shame and suffering has been very definitely brought within the range of immediate po sibility A substantial achievement was the formulation of a joint Press Code for th guidance of the Press in both the countr es Th Code calls upon newspap rs to facilitate the further impl mentation of the Indo Pakistan Agreement by

(*a*) avoiding the dissemination of news calculat ed to undermine relations between the majority and the minority commun t s in the two countries

(*b*) refusing to give currency to mischievous

opinions of individuals or organi ations likely to rouse communal passions or create a sense of insecurity among the members of the minority community

(*c*) rigorously excluding from the Press of each country opinions directed against the territorial sovereignty of the other or purporting to incite war

(*d*) seeking through normal Press channels or Government agencies verification of news of communal incidents before it is published

(*e*) always exercising due care and caution in regard to the publication of reports of com munal incidents

(*f*) exercising care in the publication of pictures and cartoons likely to excite communal passions

(*g*) affording full facilities to the two Govern ments for the correction or contradiction of published reports

With the coming into force of the Republican Constitution on January 26 certain epoch making changes wh ch gave to the Press new rights and responsi bilities ha e also come into effect It is laid down in the Constitution that all citi ens should have the right to freedom of speech and expression in other words a statutory guarantee of freedom of the Press subject to the provisions laid down in the Constitution In two important judgments — one setting aside a ban against

a weekly and the other cancelling a pre censorship order the Supreme Court held that nothing less than endangering the foundations of the State or threatening its overthrow could justify curtailment of the right to freedom of speech and expression It also held that criticism of the Government exciting disaff ction or bad feelings towards it is not to be regarded as a justifying ground for restricting the freedom of expression and of the Press unless it is such as to undermine the security of the State It is an important development for the Pr ss as it considerably widens the concept of freedom — in fact to an extent which may be described as for all practical purposes unrestricted As one leading paper has pointed out howev r the courts and the Constitu tion can protect the freedom of the Press from executiv intervention but in the long run the maintenance of the freedom of the Press will depend on the obj ct on which this freedom is utili ed by the Press of a country and with the winning of freedom the r sponsibility of the Pr ss also increases and it is on the extent to which it acts with a due sense of responsibility that it will continue to enjoy that fre dom

In th international field also representativ s of the Indian Press have play d a very prominent part At the Montevideo session in May last of th United Nations Sub Commission on Freedom of Information the Press in India was represented by Mr Devadas Gandhi The business of the se sion included the preparation of a tentative code of ethics for journalists and information personnel consideration of an elaborate memorandum

prepared by the UN Secretary General on obstacles to the free flow of information across national frontiers and other matters of interest to the Press Equally important have been the discussions in June of the Empire Press Union in Ottawa to which a strong Indian delegation was led by Mr Cama At both these conferences the stand taken by the Indian delegation was that there should be an international understanding to provide for free access to news and such other rights as are necessary for the free and efficient functioning of the Press

The greatest prc lem before the Indian Press today is so to mould public opinion as to ensure freedom and the growth of democracy It is widely recogni ed that a certain toughness of fibre in a people is necessary for the survival of a free government It is the duty as well as the privilege of the Press to reconcile its own freedom with the larger freedom of the country and also educate the p ople to a higher le el of intelligence character and courage which are the staple character istics that make freedom certain and democracy safe

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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THE third year of Indian independence coincides with the completion of the first ten years of our attempt at organi ed sci ntific and industrial research What are our achievements in this period ?

Foremost among these is the fruition of the scheme of national laboratories Formulated during the war to ensure steady expansion of the available facilities this scheme entered the construction stage almost with the advent of independence and in spite of various

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handicap considerable progre s has be n made The year 19ɔ0 has seen three of the national laboratories equipped and formally opened for work Four others will start working before the year is out and the whole scheme is e pected to be completed in another year or so

Planned on an ambitious scale built on modern lines and equ pped with most up to date equipment these institutes will provide facilities which have hitherto not been available in this country The latest method will be followed in the in estigation of the many problems which require their attention An innovation is the provision for pilot plants by which it is hoped successfully to demonstrate the working of laboratory results on a semi commercial scale thereby getting industry interested in the commercial exploit ation of the processes de eloped Commitments for buildings and equipment for the scheme total approxi mately thirty eight million rupees

During the past ten years in addition to the nvesti gations carried out in the Council s labo atories more than 230 schemes of research on fundamental as well as applied sciences have been financed by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in various universi ties and institutes at a total cost of over Rs 6 400 000 The detailed distribution of these research schemes is illustrated in the map

The following table shows the annual number

of patentable inventions under the auspices of the CSIR

	1947	1948	1949	Jnry to Jn 1950
Chemical	4	9	5	6
Physical			3	
Electro Chemical	1	6		
Drugs		2	4	
Glass			1	
Metallurgical	1			

Included in the inventions evolved out of these activities are some of vital interest to the nation Housing is one of our primary needs at the moment and a brochure entitled Low Cost Houses was published last year This work has been commended by Prof J D Bernal the well known British scientist To meet the demand for heat insulating material for prefab roofing bagasse insulation boards were evolved and more recently another material foam glass has been made available This material which can be manufactured from waste glass is light porous and an excellent thermal insulator which can be fabricated or cut in any desired shape

The subject of coal has continued to receive attention and a monograph on Indian coa has b en published At the same time previous investigations on the washing and blending of coals have been continued Two coal washing plants are being erected by the Tatas and the experience gained as a result of

their working will prove valuable in further extending the use of the process

The Fuel Research Institute at Digwadih is also conducting experiments to throw light on the polymeric constitution of coal By suitable treatment the coal sample is converted into a number of fractions which are subject to chromatographic analysis for separation into homologous groups The physical properties of these fractions are then determined

The National Chemical Laboratory at Poona has initiated an extensive investigation on the utilization of non edible vegetable oils for technical purposes Among the oils being experimented upon are tobacco seed oil safflower oil castor oil etc These investigations are of considerable importance to the Indian economy as India is one of the largest producers of oil seed in the world Incidentally mention may be made of the discovery that the addition of spices like pepper turmeric fennel cumin etc to oils serves to act as anti oxidant and prevents rancidity of vegetable oils

The National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi is engaged in the construction and etting up of delicate precision instruments an e sential preliminary to the starting of actual investigations These include building of a beta ray spectrograph expected to record readings during infinitesimally small periods of time construction of a quartz clock to serve as a standard for time determination of nuclear magnetic moments

by resonance of micro wav s and dispersion and absorption of ultra sonics in liquids Among the in estigations in the field of applied physics are two relating to preparation of carbon brushes and other carbon products and separation of rare earths for the study of th ir luminescent characteristics

Quite a number of processes under investigation ha e been completed and are being made available to industry for commercial exploitation Amongst those awaiting utili ation may be mentioned manufacture of citric acid calcium gluconate gelatine filter pads for sterile liquids water detecting composition etc

De elopment work in connection with the manu facture of postal stamping ink and printing inks has been initiated to study the cost of production and improve the technique of manufacture

Investigations of interest to fundamental science are tho e connected with measurements of the ionosphere and cytogenetics of yeast The former is part of a world wide investigation the reports of which are publi hed every month The latter has already yielded some results which may have important bearing on commercial production of yeast

In collaboration with other scientific organi ations the Council organi ed a symposium on micro-waves last year This was attended by over 200 scientists in the country and provided excellent opportunities for

exchange of views on the application of micro waves and more than a do en papers were read and discussed

Other important developments during the past year have been the decision to inaugurate a Board of Engineering Research and to establish a National Research Development Corporation of India The Board of Engineering Research will co ordinate research activities connected with various branches of engineering and will advise the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the measures needed to secure the desired end The Board is composed of industrialists scientists and others interested in the various aspects of engineering

The establishment of the National Research Development Corporation has been decided upon to facilitate the development of inventions and to encourage industry to take a greater interest in ex ploiting the results of industrial research The detailed scheme of the Corporation is being worked out by a special committee

The first volume of the National Register containing particulars about engineers has been published and the econd volume is in the press So far praticulars about 50 000 scientists and technicians have been collected and the data so obtained are being analysed and tabulated

The first volume of The Wealth of India as the

new dictionary of economic resources and industries in India has been called was published last year and was well reviewed in India and abroad The second volume is in the press and is expected to be published soon

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

THE past year has been of great significance in that it witnessed phenomenal de elopments in two very important spheres the political and the economic The outstanding political events were the framing of the new Constitution and the inauguration of th Sovereign Indian Republic thereunder In the economic sphere the highlights were the increase in industrial production the de aluation of the Indian rupee and the establishment of the National Planning Commission

Whichever way you look at the economic difficulti s

By D FREDOON P ANTIA Cem M k g B d

of this country declared the then Finance Minister in his budget speech on February 28 1950 over and over again at every turn you come up against the problem of increased production Government naturally therefore attached the very highest importance to this question of increasing the level of production The same was the burthen of many a speech by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister throughout the year The earnest endeavours made by the Government of India to achieve th object of increasing production at least to the level of the installed capacity as much to augment the standard of living as to bring down its cost went a long way towards raising the tempo of economic activity in the country Industrial production in the third year of the country s freedom bids fair to make if it has not already made a better showing on the whole than in the previous years Where production has not increased as *in cotton and jute manufactures* it was due to extraneous factors over which we could have no control In the sugar industry production slightly fell short of last y ar Ind ed this has been a problem industry for several reasons as the recently released report of the Tariff Board on the sugar industry reveals

Amongst the most outstanding factors responsible for the increase in production is the reali ation on the part of the Government of India of the stranglehold which shortag of transport imposed on the economic life *of the country Towards th end of 1948 the* Government of India announced its policy of providing

100 per cent transport to four industries vi coal steel textile and cement Consistent with this it appointed committees of the Central Board of Transport at New Delhi to assess and provide quarter by quarter the transport requirements of each of these four industries This bold decision although it must have caused considerable heart burning amongst the other industries was fully justified by result *Inter alia* the pro ision of 100 per cent transport to these industries contributed to an easing of the production situation all round Apart from this the Ministry of Transport concentrated all its efforts on expanding the haulage resources of the railway system so as to over come the crippling handicaps of shortage of locomotives wagons line and marshalling yard capacity etc Indeed the transport situation within the country improved so far that by the beginning of 1950 in a large part of the country the system of allotting priorities on goods traffic was found no longer necessary accordingly such control was discontinued in those areas To take an e ample whereas in 1948 the total number of coal wagons loaded on Class I railways was 1 164 000 in 1949 the number as 1 240 000 an increase of about thirteen per cent The ton mile totals of all traff c carried over Class I railways were 17 309 million in 1948 compared with appro mately 24 400 million in 1949

The fe er industrial disputes during 1949 as compared with the pre ous yea may or may not point to improved relations between employe s and workers as

was hoped for under the Industrial Truce Resolution of 1948 but they certainly led to an increase in produc

1,269 000 workers and entailing a loss in man days of 7 837 133 in 1948

A third contributory factor to greater production was the earnest attempt at better co ordination between one Government department and another especially at the Centre Unfortunately the same cannot yet b said about co ord nation between the Centre and the states Latterly however even here economic reali ties seem to be forcing the powers that be to consider revision in their erstwhile individualistic attitude

How far the foregoing favourable factors contri buted to an improvement in the country s industrial production will be evident from the following table which shows at a glance the progress made by a few sel cted industries

M j nd t	1948	1949	3 m th of 1950	E t m t d t t l f 1950 b d on p d t on f th f t qu t
(1)	( )	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coal (lakh tons)	298 22	314 56	83 42	333 60
Steel	12 55	13 52	3 55	14 16
Cement	15 52	21 02	6 48	25 92

(1)	( )	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sugar (lakh ton)	10 00	10 44	7 18	
Jute goods	10 91	9 46	2 14	8 56
Sulphuric acid (tons)	80 000	99 458	23 315	
Paper	97 905	103 194	26 493	105 972
Coffee	16 125	22 380	9 457	37 028
Textiles—Yarn (million lbs)	1 447 61	1 360 19	302 71	1 200 0S
Textiles—cloth (million yds)	4 319 30	3 904 20	912 67	3 650 64
Tea (m llion lbs)	572 40	595	N A	
El ctricity gene rated (million K W hours)	4 578	4 920	N A	
Match ases	533 243	524 322	130 388	521 5ɔ2

In 1949 and in the first quarter of 19ɔ0 except for cotton manufactures jute goods and matche th prod ction of e ery other item registered n impro e ment o e 1948 Both cotton and jute manufactu es were ad ersely affected by the Indo P kistan trad impa e following the di ergent decisions tak n by the Governments of India and Pak tan The d cl ne in cotton goods outpi t was pr mar ly due to the accumu lation of stocks of finished goods following the loss of Paki tan marl ets and th carcity of th equired varieti s of cotton The cu e shortage of ra j te su pli s tl e result of the stalemate bet een tl two siste countries led to the curtailment of u e goods

m d be g l d ry
N A — I bl

production by the Indian jute mill industry Thanks to wiser counsels eventually prevailing the Minority Agreement and the Indo Pak Trade Pact were success fully concluded and it is hoped that numerou other economic wrangles between the two are al o well on the way to be completely ironed out

The decline in production of matches is due *inter alia* to difficulties in securing adequate suppli of soft wood India has to depend for this item on the Andamans where the Gov rnment of India is b li ved to be having an ambitious scheme for the larg scale development of soft ood However greater attention to this item has also to be paid by the stat s by launch ing schemes to grow soft woods in their o n forests

Regarding sulphuric acid on the basis of the first three months production in 1950 the estimated total for the year appears to indicate a declin However the fall is due only to temporary reason and the industry expects actually to produce about 150 000 tons during 1950

Apart from the increas in production mentioned above a number of essential new industries hav b en developed in 1949 wher necessary through tate initiative and encouragement The machine tool factory located in Mysore state for instance is being d v lop d by stages with the assistance of a Swiss firm The Sindri fertili er factory which is shortly exp cted to go into production has an annual output capacity of

350 000 tons of ammonium sulphate besides about 300 000 tons of calcium carbonate sludge as a by product which the Government proposes to use in the manufacture of cement Another notable development is the quick progress made in the manufacture of telephones and accessories in the Government of India factory at Mysore where assembling of telephones started in April 1949 In due course it is expected to produce component parts for which orders for machinery have already been placed with foreign firms Likewise the State locomotive factory at Chittaranjan near Calcutta has made rapid headway in construction and the first finished locomotive is expected to come out of its workshop during the last quarter of 1950

Consequent on the devaluation of the sterling and the rupee *vis a vis* the dollar and of other currencies in September 1949 the Government of India revised its import export policy with a view to effecting the desired change in the balance of payments position but not without considering the possible impact of such a revision on the country s industrial development Imports of non essential consumers goods and luxury articles from hard currency areas were largely curtailed In respect of capital goods and essential industrial raw materials however the Government has allowed imports fairly liberally The value of imports of these two items during the post devaluation period October 1949 — January 1950 amount to Rs 357 488 000 and Rs 502 506 000 respectively as against Rs 243 557 000 and Rs 447 196 000 respectively during the correspond-

ing period of 1948 49 The imports of luxury goods (liquor apparel and musical instruments) on the other hand declined from Rs 23 302 000 in October January 1948 49 to Rs 4 487 000 in October January 1949 50

One of the b neficial results of d valuation has been th fillip given to India s exports particularly of manu factured goods As a result of the action taken on the recommendations of the Gorwalla Export Promotion Committee right from the first post devaluation month there his been to date not only an absence of any adver e trad balance but actually a favourable balance

An e amination of some export items such as cotton t xtiles jute goods spices and tobacco for October 1949 March 1950 compared with tho e for the same period in 1948 49 *is int resting Although the cotton textil* industry as mentioned before as greatly handicapped by insufficient ra cotton supplies it is ignificant tl at the valu of exports increased from Rs 170 121 000 to Rs 532 916 000 in October 1949 to March 1950 i e by Rs 36? 7)5 033 A similar improvement was isible in spice t a and tobacco the alue of exports amounting to R 94 793 000 Ps 425 276 000 and Rs 55 956 000 ng October 1949 to March 1950 as 43 730 000 te of very poor supplies of raw j t noteworthy that the exports of jute manufactures in tl e post devaluation p riod have b en more or less maintained

being of the value of Rs 672 562 000 during October 1949 to March 1950 compar d with Rs 727 017 000 during October 1948 to March 1949 i e a decline of Rs 54 450 000 which is relatively small

As a further indication of the Government s earnest ness to step up industrial production ment on may be made in passing of the target co nmittees In pursuance of the decision of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries the Government of India appointed ea ly in 1950 eight target committ es for refractories motor and cycle tyres power alcohol plywood diesel oil eng nes aluminium paper and paste board and glass vare industries in order to achieve the maximum increase possible in production by ecuring the fullest co operation of all the inte ests concerned

Another important recommendation of the Central Ad isory Council of Industries to which the Govern ment gave effect relates to the appointment of working parties for the three important indus tries cotton textiles coal and heavy engin ering These working parties consisting of representati es of Government industry nd labour are required to make a careful study of the problems of ndustry and to ubmit to the Gov nment reports embody ng their recommendations within six months commencing from the date of appointment The subjects wh ch the committees are expected to co er relate to measures necessary (1) to achieve an increase of production in

the industries (2) to reduce cost of production (3) to impro e the quality of products (4) to improve the efficiency of labour management and organi ation of the industries as a whole (5) to achieve rationali ation and (6) to arrange for better marketing of the products of the industry at home and abroad

Th re can be no gainsaying the fact that Dr John Matthai the then Finance Minister did his utmost during the year under review to spur industrialists to raise production He has framed his budget proposals to reat the appropriate climate for capital formation and its nvestment in productive channels and stimulate nterprises which unfortunately itnessed their low e t depths last year It is too early to asse s results How r it can be said with confidence that no longer need capitalists have cause to complain and withhold their in stment and contribution to the mucl ne ded increa e in the country s production Similarly the foreign inv stor too has been re a sured both by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that he need not be chary of investing in the industries of this country Dr Matthai went so far as to state that foreign capital is necessary in this country not m rely for the purpose of supplementing our own resources but for the purpose of instilling a spirit of confidence among our own investors Whichever of these ends may appeal to the foreigner the terms and conditions of foreign investment outlined by the Government provide more than reasonable security to him

The outlook for increased industrial production has brightened further by the refreshing attitude of compromise manifested by the Government in respect of the Industries (Control) Bill and the two labour bills — the Labour Relations and the Appellate Tribunal Bills

In the phere of industry the first two years undoubtedly meant a great deal of groping in the dark During the third year there has been a tendency to retrace wrong steps taken previously and to stabilize policy The results even during this short period have been encouraging But a great deal more is to be e pected when the full harvest consequent on sound polici is reaped in due course

CULTURAL CONTACTS

IN most modern states the Ministry of Education is charged in addition to purely pedagogical and instructional duties with the promotion and d lopm nt of the cultural life of the community This is as it should be for education in its true sense mu t includ the various human manifestations express d in art and other cultural forms If education is a drav ing out of what is inherent in man it is inevitable that such a process must go beyond the narrow limits of exchange of information in a class room In fact exp ri nc has

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By HUMAYUN KABIR M n try f Ed t n G m t of I d

shown that even pure instruction is more fruitful and effective if it is linked up with these wider aspects of the personality That is why it is generally recognised today that art is not an embellishment but an essential element in the educational development of children Children develop most quickly if they are offered the opportunity of spontaneous self expression and what is this if not art in its rudimentary form ?

It was therefore in the fitness of things that when the Department of Education (now Ministry of Education) was organised as a separate unit of the Government of India it should be described as the Department of Education and Art For reasons into which we need not enter pre independent India did not offer much scope for the development of art and cultural activities alongside with formal instruction Those who were attracted by art often moved out of the general educational stream while the majority who followed general education paid little attention to art There is little doubt that much of the malaise of the younger generations is due to this neglect of the emotional and aesthetic side of their life

Nevertheless the need for art received some recognition when the post war educational development plans were drawn up during the closing years of the last World War Acting on a suggestion of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal it was proposed to establish a Cultural Trust which would be charged with the duty of fostering and developing different aspects of

the cultural life of India through Academies of Letters of the Visual Arts and of Drama Dance and Mu ic The framers of the scheme wisely decided that an alien government could not be expected to show that quick and sensitive response to the needs of the nation which activities in the sphere of culture require It was accordingly proposed that the Trust should be an autonomous body with independent funds of its own The Government would make an absolute gift of a large sum of money which would form the corpus of the fund and enable the Trust to discharge its duties out of the interest accruing from it

Apart from these general plans it must be con f ssed that not much had been done for the promotion of art or other cultural activities in pre ndependent India It is true that some art schools had been established in important centres like Calcutta Madras Bombay or Lucknow but there was no gainsaying that art was looke l upon as the Cinderella of the educa tional world There was also an attempt to establish cultural contacts with Iran follo ving the isit of an Iranian Goodwill Mission to India in 1944 The main stream of cultural activity however flowed in non governmental channels

Tagore had acted as a non official ambassador of India since 1913 when he was awarded the Nobel Pri e His visits to countries of Europe America South America South East Asia Japan China Iran and Soviet Russia were almost like triumphal tours

His vı its led to a re establishment of contacts but since the tours owed their origin to his personality the danger was that the contacts would again be lost with the removal of that personality Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru round about the thirties toured extensı ely in Europe and this also had the effect of making these countries conscious of India Sir C V Raman and other scientists have also contributed to the awakening of interest in India in foreign countries The impact of Gandhiji s personality on the modern world deeply stirred the conscience of man in all countrie and led to a growing awareness of the value of India s culture for the regeneration of the world

Nevertheless it must be admitted that interest in India wa till the attainment of freedom sporadic and faint With the emergence of free India the world suddenly recogni ed that here wa a country which had not only achieved its freedom but had achie ed it in a cultured and ci ıli ed way that has perhaps no parallel in human history The Government of independent India also recogni ed that its contr bu tions to the world would have to be mainly in the fields of moral excellence and the ethical uplift of man This is the aspect which has come out most strongly during the Prime Minister s tou s in the USA Canada and South East Asia Fo the first time in many centurie India as a State started taking an active intere t in the p omotion of art and cultural acti ıties not only ithin the country but also abroad

nominated one representative ea h Seven foreign missions and legations have also nominated eleven members In addition the Pre ident of the Council has powers to nominate up to thirty members — men and women distinguished in different fields of art letters humanities or social or cultural activities This Middle East section has already started function ing and has set up a library and a reading room in addition to the publication of an Arabic maga ine *Thaqafat ul Hind* (Indian Culture) A second section dealing with South and East Asia is now under con templation and when these two wings have been set up other wings deal ng with European and American countries will be taken n hand The Council has organi ed exchange of professors bet een Ind and Iran Professor Naf cy a well known Persian scholar toured Ind a during the winter of 1949 50 and Dr Kunhan Raja formerly of Madras Uni ersity has been sent as a isiting Professor to Anjuman e Iran Shanasi in Iran

In 1947 Dr P C Bagchi of Santiniketan was appointed Professor of Indian History and Culture at National Peking Univer ity in China and returned to Ind a in December 1948 In addition two teachers er ent on deputat on for one year to Tasmania whil recruitment on a mor regular basis has been made for Zan ibar Afghan stan Malaya and Ethiopia at the request of the Governments concerned The Ministry has also arranged for visits of distinguished men and well known scholar from China Iran

Afghanistan Australia Africa and America to d liver courses of lectures either at the universities or und r the au pices of learned societies

Free India has sought to extend her cultural contacts with foreign countries in other ways as well Books on Indian culture and history and in som cases on Sanskrit languag and literature have been present ed to selected libraries in Indonesia Japan China Turkey Burma and Afghanistan India has entered into agreements with Governments of th United Kingdom and the United States for exchang of all official publications In addition certain libraries in India have been allotted the task of maintaining a collection of all the publications of the Unit d Nations Organization and it specialized agencies

The free flow of students and scholar between different countries is one of the b st methods of pro moting cultural contacts and international good relations The Government of free India ha e arranged for a large number of such exchange schol rshi s and fellowships Fellowships on an exchange bas l a c been organi ed between India and France India and Italy and India and Iran In 1944 ten Chin se students were brought over to India at the expense of the Government of India while ten Indian students were sent to China at the expense of th Chine e Government In 1947 more Indian students were sent to China at the expense of the Government of India and *ad hoc* scholarships were awarded to fiv Ea t

Afrıcan and seven Indonesıan students Sınce last year a comprehensıve scheme of cultural scholarshıps embracıng all neıghbourıng countrıes of Indıa and some of the terrıtorıes where Indıans have settled as colonısts has been ınstıtuted Durıng 1949 fıfty three awards were made under thıs scheme and more awards wıll be made durıng 1950 and the comıng years

Indıa has ın recent years sent abroad se eral archaeologıcal mıssıons to Iran Afghanıstan and Indonesıa Durıng the Prıme Mınıster s ıs t to Indonesıa he took wıth hım the Dırector General of Archaeology and an expert photographer for study on the spot of some of the ancıent archaeologıcal remaıns ın that regıon The Government of Indıa also organı ed wıth the help of the All Indıa Fıne Arts and Crafts Socıety an exhıbıtıon of Indıan art at Kabul ın August 1949 It has recently been decıded to send a travellıng exhıbıtıon of photographs of Indıan art to selected foreıgn countrıes A UNESCO exhıbıtıon of some of the masterpıeces of modern European a t was held ın dıfferent cıt es of Indıa w th the ass stance of the All Indıa Fıne Arts Assocıatıon Specıal ment on may be made of collectıons of art exh bıts executed by Indıan chıldren whıch were sent to nternatıonal exhıbıtıons ın dıffe ent countrıes lıke Amerıca Australıa and Germany

Du ıng 1949 the nucleus of the N tıonal Museum wa set up ın the Pres dent s Hous wıth some of the exhıbıts collected for the E hıbıtıon of Indıan Art

organi ed by the Royal Academy of London In order to make the Museum fully representative the Govern ment is taking steps to make an inventory of valuable objects of Indian art in foreign countries It is proposed to ac quire as many originals as possible and where originals ar not available to secure copies executed by omp t nt experts

Apart from the establishment of the National Mus um the Government have taken other steps to pr s r e aluable objects of art Legislation has been enacted to prevent the exodus of valuable art objects from India without sp cial permission of the Govern m nt A gall ry of modern Indian art is also being gradually built up The Government propose to set up a p rmanent fund for the purchase of important art obj cts that deserve to be preserved for th nation

In August last year a conference on art was held in Calcutta which was attended by eminent artists and architects from all over the country Provincial and state governments were also represented at the conference which has drawn up a comprehensive scheme for the encouragement of art in India and set up a small body vhich will advise the Government on matter relating to art in the country During the current year it has been decided to award some scholarships to artists of established reputation to enable them to make a survey of different forms of art and collect specimens of types which are decaying through lack of adequate patronage

Another field of cultural activity in which there is great scope for study and research is that of Indian music It is well known that Indian music has developed along parallel lines in the north and the south The Ministry has in co operation with the Govern ment of UP set up the National Academy of Hindustani Music at Lucknow This ill undertake instruction in the northern style of Indian music and al o encourage research and new developments In co operation with the Government of Madras the Ministry has also organi ed the Central College of Karnatak Mu ic which will soon be placed under the control of the National Academy of Karnataka Music This will be widely representative of all interests in Karnataka music and perform for South Indian music the same functions as are intended to be fulfilled for North Indian music by the Academy at Luckno v Steps have also been taken to make a collect on of representative folk dance and music for introduction in schools as it is felt that this is the best way of ensuring the continuity of this v tal form of art

It is proposed to con ene shortly two conferences one of men of lette s from the different lingu stic regions of India and the other of otaries of mus c drama and dance It s intended to set up all India councils which w ll encourage the exchange of experience and information between artists in different parts of the country and offer expert advice to the Go rnment for the promotion of these forms of art

Till now we have had histories which dealt with the philosophy of India or with European philosophy There have been some attempts to refer to Indian philosophy in histories of Western philosophy and *vice versa* but as yet there has been no comprehensive account of the development of human thought in different countries and different ages Maulana Azad thought that such a study was essential if different people were to have a better appreciation of one another s culture and civilization One of the first tasks undertaken by the Ministry of Education was therefore the preparation of such a History of Philosophy Eastern and Western Some sixty scholars from various parts of the world have co operated in the production of the work which is now almost complete This will be the first history of philosophy in which an account will be given of the development of human thought in India China and Japan Iran the Arab speaking world and Egypt Greece medieval and modern Europe and America

To attempt to give in a short space an account of the activities of the Ministry in the field of culture unfortunately tends to become a catalogue of incidents and events Instead of therefore further lengthening the list it is enough to say that the Government of free India is fully conscious of the fact that a nation s true worth is measured by its achievements in the cultural field Relations in the field of politics and economics are always governed by considerations of interest and even if this be

enlight ned self interest such exchanges always have an element of bargaining and impermanence In the field of culture the scope of co-operation i unlimited Each nation s progress is to the advantage of e e y other nation Free India is therefore pledged to enrich her own magnificent inheritance and add to the cultural heritage of the world by the assimilation of past t aditions ith the de elopment of new re ources

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS pour out from presse in India in a steady stream year by year and the task of the reviewer is not an easy one It is harder still to pick out a do en volumes and say that these and only these will have enduring value Though religion and politics are the concern of hundreds of writers much that is written on religious subjects shows little original thinking while the political literature takes the form of pamphlets written on the problems of the hour so that they are of ephemeral significance Fiction is written mainly in the various Indian languages so that a good novel in

By B APPASWAMY H d M d

say Bengali is unknown in the rest of the country unl ss it is translated

In 1949 the books on religious themes of exceptional merit include the late Mr V S Srinivasa Sastri s lectures on the Ramayana in which the great liberal thinker treated the characters of the epic as human beings capable of passion and error Some of the best passages of the Ramayana were examined and explained by Mr Sastri in a manner which laymen could understand and pandits appreciate Anothe valuable book was a second collection of the letters of Sri Aurobindo in which the mystic has written answers to the searching questions of his many disciples A third book which may do something to bridge the gulf between two religions was The Hindu View of Christ by Swami Akhilananda in which he treats Jesus Christ as an eastern yogi who sacrificed his life in the cause of *ahimsa* A new approach to Buddhism was found in Dr Ananda Coomaraswamy s Living Thoughts of Gotama the Buddha in which the H ndu heritage of the Buddha is clearly shown In pure philosophy the year saw the publication of the fourth volume of Dr Surendranath Dasgupta s Histo y of Indian Philosophy The volume describes the doctri es of Madha a V llabha and the Bengal chool of Vaishnavism

If v e turn to history ome of the no abl publications were the second and third volumes of Dr G S Sardesai s New History of the Marathas an extremely

important study of one of tl e most fascinating epochs of Indi n history Of special interest was Dr G M D Sufi s comprehensi e History of Kashmir ir which he incidentally gives evidence to show that the poet Kalidasa vas born in Kashmir In State and Government in Ancient India Dr A S Altekar of Banaras describes the republi s before the Gupta p riod and reveals that even in thos days the executive as responsible to a popular assembly

Tl e art of biogr ph is impertectly und rstood in India wher ulogy often takes the place of dispassion ate narrative and all un elcome facts are suppre sed E ery year do ens of new books on the life of Gandhiji are issued so great is th interest of the public in our lost leader but few of them thro tr sh light on his career 1949 saw the publication ot tl e autobio graphy of Dr Rajendra Prasad in H ndi Atma Katha which was written whil the present President as in jail Another life story that ll be studied for years to come is the biography of Charles Freer Andrews by S B Chaturvedi and M Syke which gives the most complete account we have yet had of Charlie Andrews the friend of Gandhiji and th tireless in estigator of the difficultie of Indian settlers in forei n countries It is not often that Indians write about foreign literary men and the life of Anton Chekhov by H Ghoshal who is Cultural Secretary of the Indian Embassy at Moscow should be read by Indian writers partly because Chekhov is one of the world s greatest novelists and partly because his stories are laid

in Russia which bears strong resemblance to the India of today We have a life of quite another variety in A Coin of Indian Metal by K N Dutt which is a short biography of Wing Commander K K Majumdar a pioneering leader of the Indian Air Force Jumbo Majumdar was a patriot who believed that India must be strong if she is to be effecti e in the world and his life was dedicated to the building up of the small pre war air force into the more powerful force of today He died prematurely in an air accident but this book will keep the memory of his daring and intelligence alive Another book which is also meant to rouse the public interest in India s defence though it is not a biography is The Naval Defence of India by K B Vaidya which advocates the construction of a three fleet navy which will patrol the seas around this country and raise the country s prestige

In the field of sociology and ethics we had in 1949 a highly stimulating expostion of the New Humanism in the book In Man s Own Image by Ellen Roy and Sibnarayan Ray The rights of women are ofter procla med but few men have taken the e treme position adopted by Shah d Pravin in Women Marriage and Morals whe e he champions the cause of fem le superiority and recalls the golden age of matriarchal societies It is difficult to select a few books from the economic field but Dr P J Thomas s comprehensive sur ey of India s Basic Industries may be mentioned and Mr B G Ghate s Asia s Trade which for the first time treated Asia as a distinct

entity and proposed that purely Asiatic trading schemes and bodies should be established In India economic writing of th purely theoretical kind is rare and Mr Rangnekar s Imperfect Competition in International Trade uses the mathematical treatment that is best suited to its complex material This brief survey of the books of 1949 has said little of the fine arts but e may mention with approval a useful addition to the literature of Indian dancing Nritta Manjari by Leela Row which describes the technique of the Bharata Natyam school

PROGRESS OF THE ADIVASIS

ACCORDING to the 1941 Census Adı asis the or gınal ınhab tants of India number 24 8 million Census enumeration has hitherto been so vit ated by political cons derations that t would be s fer to accept the verdict of the Indian Science Congress and to say that Ad vasıs e not less than thirty m llion This f gu e compreh nds only thos who have not been ab orbed by Hinduism and other religions Adı asis today are the aboriginal groups which still continue to live the tribal way follow the anc ent customs and be lie e tl e p ehistoric faitl s Ind a is the ethnogr pher s

By JAIPAL SINGH MP

paradise There are nearly two hundred differ nt tribes some of them numbering a few thousand only while others are in millions The Asurs so prominent in ancient Indian literature now numb r 4 564 The Gonds are 3 2 million and are the largest tribal group with the 2 7 million Santhals and 2 3 million Bhils coming second and third

Indian historians are significantly sil nt about pr Aryan society in India and one gets the impression that the aboriginal inhabitants had no civili ation of their own Discoveries at Harappa and Mol enjodaro prove beyond doubt that the Indus valley civilization was of a very high order There were tribal republics some of them of great si e Stress is fanatically laid on the supremacy of Sanskrit in the shaping of the major Indian languages No thought hatever is given to the fact that Adivasi languages like Mundari are immensely rich and it cannot be denied that they must have considerably influenced the language of the incoming Aryan speaking hordes

Adivasis fought every inch of the ground against the new comers Defeat meant complete absorption The fact that today Adivasi concentration is in the hilly tracts and jungle fastnesses establi hes th fact that Adivasis had to retreat against the advancing hosts whose interest as pastoral people was mainly round the river basins The new comers were not allured by the inhospitable and dangerous forests For centuries inaccessibility was the guarantee against alien forces of

acculturation Communications were difficult and till recent years Adivasis were left to themselves They were not in the political picture and during the nationalist struggles it was not imperative to think of Adivasis During the British regime the Adivasi Tracts eighteen in number were cordoned off and excluded from the reach of the general administration This meant that general laws could be applied in the Adivasi Tracts only after special gubernatorial sanctions and fiats had been obtained All this was done in the name of protection and the Governor of the province was d rectly responsible to the Viceroy In effect nothing was done to protect Adi asis from unfair exploitation Christ an missionaries of various denomi nations were admitted to work in the Adivasi Tracts and the ine itable result was that education was taken to the jungles and conversion followed

Educationally not all Adivasi Tracts are backward Where e missionaries worked they made thei adherents literate and mission schools and colleges were open to the uncon erted also Adivasis would ha e been completely uneducated had not the western missionar es worked in their midst Education has made g e t progre s among Adivasi women in the mission a e Gener lly they take to the professions of teaching nd nurs ng Fortunately there s no question of the emanc pation of women in Adivasi society Men and women have equal status in every respect and in some tribal groups women ha e greater authority than men The Khas s of the Jaintia ard

Khasi Hills in Assam have the matriarchal system Nowhere is the Adivasi woman a parasite She has to vork harder than man

In free India there is no room for isolation of any section of the Indian community The temper of the country has changed and ideas of safeguards and special treatment are discountenanced Yet it has to be admitted that undivided attention must be directed to bringing Adivasis and other backward sections of the Indian community to the level of the general population It will not be enough to say that adult franchise will solve the problem Adult franchise will certainly compel political parties to woo Adiva is but political slogans unimplemented by economic and development measures will only start upheavals which the country can ill afford Some people are inclined to think that the Constitution has made adequate provisions for the protection and welfare of Adivasis The Constitution must be judged not by the written word but by the way its spirit is executed

The Constitution authori es the President to appoint a Special Officer to report from time to time on the steps taken by the governments for the advanc ment of Adivasis and other backward classes The Special Officer has yet to be appointed The ques tion is not so much of the utility of the Special Officer s periodical reports as the power he will hav to co ordinate policies and methods for the speedy reali ation of the directives of the Constitution For

material results to follow a special department will have to be created not only at the Centre but also in the states In territories like Assam Orissa the Chhota Nagpur Plateau Gondwana and other large Adi asi Tracts it is necessary to appoint Ministers for Tribal Affairs if real progress is to be made There is a great deal to be said for building up a cadre of executive officers specifically trained for work among the backward class s It does seem strange however that the advice of anthropologists has so far been ignored The Advisory Councils may be able to present solutions but the successful vorking of the Councils will largely depend upon the extent of good will and funds that the general community will place at the disposal of the administration for the ad hoc task of Adivasi welfare Without funds not much progress will be made

The Constitut on pro ides that Adi asi lands shall not be alienated Th is a vital safeguard Adivasis are children of the soil and their lands afford them firm roots Can any resettlement be done for Adivasis ho have already lost tl r lands ? About one million Chhota Nagpur Adivasis are no n the tea gardens of Assam nd most of th m drift from garden to garden P rmanent te garden labour presents no problem but floating labou will ha e to be sent back to tl e l nd if steady labour condit ons are to be restored in tea gardens

It is rema kable how qu ckly political consciousness

has come to Adivasis after independenc In A sam all the tribal groups are well organi ed into local political societies and they are fully alive to th ir importance in the frontier state In Bihar th Adivasi population is over five million and ther i a disciplined political party The effect of th Adivasi self determination struggle in Bihar has had far reaching consequences throughout India and the attention of governments has been turned to the Adi a is Chhota Nagpur is rich in minerals and has the mo t compact Adivasi population Adivasis have reacted favourably to industrial d elopment and when the Damodar Valley Project gets going it will be interest ing to see how they adapt themsel es to larg cale industriali ation

INDIANS ABROAD

FROM arious parts of the world here Indians ha e settled there comes today a cry of anguish nd p in Att mpts ar being made to turn them out of everal countries and this move is more marked n those countr es which ou people have helped most In South Africa and Ceylon Burma and Malaya Fiji and the West Indies where Indi ns ha e by dint of their enterpris nd skill b ought prosperity and wealth to the whole population they are being slowly squee ed out to a gre ter or le er e t nt by tho e in power the e

B D N V RAJKUMAR F g S t y All I d C g C mm t

Indians are not as is usually supposed a stay-at-home people It may be news to many that for every hundred that stay in their motherland one Indian seeks his living overseas Today about four and a half million of our stock are spread all over the world from the North Atlantic to the South Pacific Wherever they may be and howsoever difficult their existence they constitute little bits of India and take to the lands where they live the culture and the religion the traditions and the ways of life of their great mother land Neither the passage of centuries nor in some cases the complete break with the past had made them forget the glory that was Ind

The history of Indian emigration to foreign lands goes into the dim and distant past As early as 400 B C the culture religion and literature of Hindustan had penetrated what is today known as Malaya Our commercial and cultural contacts with the Far East are at least 1 500 years old and even to this day the people of Bali are mainly Hindus Nearer home merchants and Buddhist preachers and missionaries from India went to settle in Ceylon centuries before Christ Thus a number of our brave countrymen pioneers in search of adventure and trade had sailed their ships to many far off lands long before Vasco da Gama brought his ships to the East and discovered it for the West

This glorious past is however a much faded and worn out page in the history of Indians overseas The

centuries that have elapsed have only brought misery to these Indians and an increasing deterioration in their living conditions There are several reasons for the decay of this once proud race perhaps the most important being the indenture system under which Indians went out of the country almost as slave labour instead of being intrepid adventurers and business men in search of wealth and opportunities for progress This iniquitous practice went on for nearly eighty five years bringing in its wake such great hardships and sufferings humiliations and insults as have ever soiled the page of human history

The indenture system has left a difficult legacy behind As we have said the present deplorable pos tion of Indians abroad is mainly due to the evil effects of this system Added to that was the fact that India herself was not a free country until recently and consequently could do little or nothing for her children abroad The alien rulers of the country had ignored this question for obvious reasons The emigrants were therefore left to look after themselves without material or moral support from their mother country If in spite of this disability they have prospered and done well it is due to the remarkable v tality and organi ng genius of the Indian race

Although the great m jority of the Indian emigrants were labourers a number of merchants bankers shop keepers pedlars and contractors inevitably followed them Even doctors and lawyers went in the hope of

earning a living there Together they represented a cross section of Indian society its virtues and vices An India in miniature was transplanted on these distant shores This then is the most characteristic feature of Indians settled abroad — their distinctive way of life and their tenacity in clinging to their ancient heritage It is true that the younger generation has strayed far from their old moorings nevertheless the Indian blood still runs in their veins and the spirit of India still beckons to them

While ome of the indentured labourers returned to India others settled down permanently in the countries of their adoption either on land or as artisans carpenters etc Some did well and accumulated wealth others continued in grinding poverty and eked out a miser able existenc A new generation grew up under the protecting wing of Indian traditions but cutting away gradually from the sentimental ties which bound their forefathers to India This new generation trod new paths Education gave them a new status in the social and political life of their country and they became doctors lawyers technicians and politicians Th y had new hopes and aspirations and they identified them selves vith the interest of the country of their birth

The atmosphere in which the Indian community grew and flourished was different in different countries South Africa is undoubtedly the most notorious for its relentless persecution of the Indian community there particularly since Malan came to power From the

Asiatic Land Tenure Law to the latest Group Areas Act everything possible has been done to make the Indians feel that they are not wanted in South Africa And this despite the fact that these Indians are South African nationals and have contributed not a little to the development of the Dark Continent Conditions in British East Africa (Kenya Uganda Tanganyika) are better but there too European jingoism is trying to oust the Indians from the position they occupy in the economic life of these territories In Ceylon conditions are equally unsatisfactory while Indians are finding it more and more difficult to continue in their professions and business in Burma Thousands of government servants and railway workers have had to quit and return to their motherland since Burma became independent Nationalisation of land has affected Indian landowners However it must be said to the credit of the Burmese government that they have shown no open hostility to the Indians as a whole as in Ceylon or in South Africa Signs are not wanting to show that the Indians in Malaya are facing a grave situation because of the political disturbances there The European planters in Malaya are not well disposed towards the Indians who are a politically conscious group and might prove dangerous to their continued exploitation of cheap labour In Fiji the British Governor has recently uttered a warning that the prosperous Indian community will have to give up the lands they hold ostensibly to benefit the local inhabitants Here again it may be a discreet move to prevent the growing Indian community from

becoming an influential factor in the administration of these islands In far off West Indies the projected move for a federation may ultimately prove to be the beginning of the process of elimination of Indian influence in Trinidad and elsewhere

In general it may be said that Indians have found a better welcome in the colonies outside the British Empire Consequently today the problem of Indians is more complicated and their future less hopeful in British colonial areas than elsewhere This is an unfortunate fact but is nevertheless true The oppression of Indians is worse in South Africa a British dominion than anywhere else Compared with Ceylon independent Burma is more liberal Their sufferings however have not deterred Indians from contributing their best to the progress and prosperity of the countries of their adoption It may be safely asserted that Indians have contributed more to the material development of the various British colonies and dominions than any other community

Perhaps the main reason for the discrimination against Indians settled in foreign lands is the fact that India herself was not a free country until recently Coming from a slave country subject to foreign rule and domination they could not expect to live as free men outside How could they carry their heads high when India herself was a British dependency? For the same reason they could not bank on any support from their mother country in their fight against politi

cal oppression economic exploitation and racial discrimination South Africa Ceylon Burma and Malaya were all British ruled or dominated countries where the Indian could not expect any better treatment than what he received in his motherland

Now that we are free and are in a position to extend our support to these countrymen of ours living in far off countries we can legitimately expect an improvement in their conditions The three years of political independence that we have enjoyed have been a trying period India herself is not yet out of the woods It has therefore not been possible for her government to devote much attention to our countrymen abroad They can however rest assured that their grievances and difficulties will get increasing attention here and that everything possible would be done to improve their lot

But while looking to India for help and sympathy the overseas Indians should not behave as a separatist element in the national life of the country where they have settled They should completely identify themselves with the people in whose midst they live They must share their joys and sorrows and work for their common well being Where the country is independent they must adopt the nationality of that country and live and work as full fledged citi ens there They should reali e that they cannot continue to be Indian citi ens and at the same time demand or expect citi enship rights in the countries where they live In

South Africa for example the Indians should fight for their rights as South African nationals and not as nationals of India India s interest in them and sup port to th ir cause arises out of the fact that they are Indians by race and because India is opposed as a matter of principle to all racial discrimination While Indians will always have a home in India wher they are welcome to return any time as long as they are abroad they should make common cause with their fellow countrymen even in their fight for political freedom

Such identification need not mean any break in the social religious or cultural ties with India These silken bonds will continue to hold us tog ther At present almost everywhere the Indians are intellec tually and culturally starved We have not been able to do much for them in these spheres But there need be no fear that they will be lost to us Indians what ever they may be and wherever they may be are an emotional people Their love and affection for Mother India is well known Only last year 300 ag d Indians from British Guiana returned to India on the expiry of their employment contract there because as they themselves put it they wanted to lay their bones on India s sacred soil The tie will remain as long as Indians are what they are In the m antime it is our duty to feed the cultural springs that are slowly drying up and make available to India s children abroad our music and art our literature and philoso phy in short our great heritage

The Indıans abroad have also a duty to perform *They must keep up the glorious traditions that are* their precious inheritance They should always bear in mind that their motherland is also the motherland of the Buddha and Gandhi In the words of our Prime Minister Wherever in this wide world there goes an Indian there also goes a bit of India with him and he may not forget or ignore it By his actions India will be judged He has it in his power to some extent to bring credit or d scredit to his country honour or dishonour Let him keep this in mind always and let him bear himself with dignity in good fortune and ill fortune alike

PART THREE

FOOD PRODUCTION

ASSAM

THE Government of Assam made great efforts for food production Mechanized cultivation was carried out in a vast area of uncultivated land The power pump irrigation scheme was applied to some tracts in connection with *boro* cultivation The district seed farms distributed a large quant ty of improved seeds Measures were taken to combat insects and pests of paddy and food plants

In the hills and tribal areas terrace culti ation was encouraged and special crops suited to the soil were grown in certain areas

Steps were taken to improve the procurement of paddy and rice The controlled prices of these com modities were brought down considerably Steps were al o taken to procure supplies of salt

BHOPAL

The Government has sanctioned a scheme for the reclamation of 520 000 acres of land in about seven years It is expected however that in the next five or six years with four CTO tractor teams of fifteen tractors each about 600 000 acres of land will be brought under cultivation

During 1949 50 a compost development scheme was sanctioned and a Compost Development Officer was appointed

The present production of manure in villages is about 600 000 tons per year It is expected that it will increase by about fifty per cent

BIHAR

The scheme of irrigation and reclamation worked last year has increased the production capacity of the state permanently by over 62 000 tons The use of ferti li ers alone should have increased the yield by 33 000 tons In all therefore Bihar gained an increased yield of over 95 000 tons

During 1949 50 the total area reclaimed in Bihar

was 28 702 43 acres out of which 23 038 acres were reclaimed by manual labour and 5 664 by tractors The government has given liberal loans for land impro vement in every district in addition to 50 cost of reclamation in the laterite regions of south Bihar

Exceeding their targets the Revenue Department completed 7 790 minor irrigation works while the Ag iculture Department completed 4 361 surface per colation wells 325 open borings and eighteen tube wells It also distributed 110 lift engines and pumps Under the electric lift irrigation scheme fifty nine wells were constructed out of which nineteen were energized

The Government of B har raised 30 000 tons of town compost and 150 000 tons of rural compost and dis tributed over 16 000 tons of chemical fertili ers

BOMBAY

Fourteen schemes for the multiplication and distri bution of improved varieties of paddy *jowar baj a* wheat *nagli* gram and mai e were in operation and 166 310 maunds of seed were distributed to cover an area of 674 915 acres

During 1949 50 1 840 *bandha as* were constructed irrigating 16 262 acres The government encouraged the cultivation of potatoe sweet potatoes and vegetables Potato seeds were imported from the

Simla Hills and supplied to cultivators at cost price. *Tagai* loans at three per cent were given to needy cultivators for the purchase of manure seed etc During 1949 50 11 131 acres more were brought under sweet potatoes and 9 931 acres under vegetables Pri es ere awarded to cultivators obtaining the highest yield of vegetables per acre in each *taluka*

T o high yielding hybrids of mai e were estab ished and one improved strain of *nagli* was evol ed

The government started an agricultural school at Mirjol in Ratnagiri district and took over the agricul tural schools at Baroda Jagudan and Kolhapur

The mechanical cultivation section of Bombay has 240 tractors which are loaned for ploughing and harro ing

The government sanctioned fourteen lift irrigation schemes expected to irrigate about 31 332 acres of land resulting in an additional yield of about 7 500 tons of food grains per year

Und r the five year scheme 11 000 wells have been constructed and 5 000 old wells repaired

The government started seventy two supplementary breeding centres and supplied 400 premium bulls and 3 155 cows It held ninety cattle shows and rallies The government granted loans to the farmers and started milk supply projects in important towns

Subsidies were granted to cultivators at the rate of fifty rupees per ton of mixed manure while groundnut cake was sold at reduced rates The government also distributed 44 164 tons of groundnut cake as manure and 21 294 tons as cattle feed

COORG

During the year the Agriculture Department carried out intensive propaganda in the villages in the use of improved implements better seeds natural and artificial manures etc S x e hibitions and 150 practical demon trations were held

During the tree planti g week in August 1949 about 10 000 fru t timber and fuel trees we e plant d The manure procu ed by the department was dist i buted at half the cost Under the Grow More Food schem 1 375 acres of new land were recl med and forty tank and seventeen dams and channels we e constr cted or repa red About 9 500 ac es of c ops and 200 tons of se ds were treated against pest a d dis ases A total of 102 000 tons of compost was pr pared dur ng the year

Improved methods of cultivation were demonst ated to th *jots* n fourteen holdings Varietal trials were l ld with paddy *rag* sugar cane sweet potato etc The Agriculture Department maintains two demonstra t on farms at Fraserpet and Virajpet for dry and wet crop e periments respectively There is also an agri

cultural laboratory at Mercara which tackles local problems There are twenty eight agricultural depots where implements chemicals and manures are stocked for distribution to the *ryots*

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The appointment of a Director of Agriculture was sanctioned in October 1948 The existing state orchards were improved and a beginning made with the development of central nurseries in each district Over 2 000 grafted plants of different fruit trees were distributed from the existing stock in the nurseries

The scheme regarding potato development was sanctioned by the Government of India Potatoes weighing one ton and eighty lbs were received from Scotland for disease free seed multiplication

Nucleus poultry farms were started in each district and over two hundred birds were either purchased or hatched

HYDERABAD

During the year the government distributed 2 916 tons of improved varieties of seed covering an area of 301 288 acres and 34 765 tons of manure covering an area of 120 095 acres It is estimated that the increase in food production as a result of these measures will be 19 722 tons which will be sufficient to feed 118 332 persons for one year

A to al of 15 901 tons of corr post was distributed to cover 3 180 acres of land

Through the Tractor Section 1 868 acr s of weed infested land were ploughed Irrigat on facilities were impro ed by the construction of twenty new bores of a total depth of 731 feet the distr bution of eighty two oil engines and the supply of eighty two pumping sets

At three agricultural research station farmers classes wer started by the Department of Ag iculture to train peasant lads under sixteen years of ag Train ng in th operation of oil engines and pumps was al o given by the Department With the co operat on of the Department of Vocational and Technical Education

essfully running an

It also co ope ates

running a college of

agriculture

KASHMIR

The food position during the year was satisfactory The system of collection and de i ery of *mujawa a (payment of part of land re enue in kind)* worked smoothly With the opening up of a number of *khu hk deh ghats* amindars were cons derably relieved and the collection was effected speedily

During 1949 50 6 193 acres of government waste land wer allotted to landless agricultural

labourers petty amindars and small landholders An additional produce of 1 786 tons of food grains is expected

Various irrigation projects were taken in hand during the past year tl e most important is the Sind Vall y Hydro Electric cum Irrigation Project which is expected to generate 12 000 kw of electricity and irrigate 1 500 acres of land

MADHYA BHARAT

The state was deficit to the extent of 70 000 tons of food grains up to 1948 By August 1949 the government procured 69 719 tons of wheat and 3 378 tons of other food grains It spent Rs 2 2 million in subsidi ing wheat imported from foreign countries to make it available to the public at cheaper rates

About 125 000 acres of new land have been brought under the plough Loans amounting to three million rupees have been advanced to peasants for bullocks pumps wells seeds manure etc

Last year 5 000 acres of *kans* infested land were r claimed by means of tractors This year 40 000 acres of land ar expected to be cleared

The government spent about Rs 1 083 000 on exten sion impro ement maintenance and construction of irrigation works and on fisheries It is estimated that

now 950 000 acres of irrigated land will be brought under cultivation

It is expected that the Chambal Hydro Electric Project will irrigate about 100 000 acre

MADHYA PRADESH

Under the intensified cultivation schemes the food production of Madhya Pradesh increased by 92 990 tons in 1949 It has 216 289 tons of additional food grains during the current year

The government distributed 4976 tons of improved paddy seed covering an area of 111 390 acres estimated to produce 3 341 tons and 2 392 tons of groundnut seed for 53 582 acres The Government gave Rs 18 525 cash *taccavi* to the cultivators for the purchase of *kharif* potato seed

A scheme was launched to distribute and multiply rust tolerant varieties of wheat

During 1949 50 751 tons of oil cake were distributed covering 137 448 acres resulting in an additional production of 9 737 tons of food grains The government also distributed 678 tons of compo t 3 081 tons of ammonium sulphate 1 70 tons of ammonium phosphate and 421 tons of phosphatic fertili ers

During 1949 50 the government propo ed to construct 9 000 wells irrigating 27 000 acre which would

yield 5 400 tons of food It also repaired 5 020 old wells since 1944 Loans were granted for the construction of field embankments in order to convert *rabi* area into *Do F i l*

The Public Works D partment has carried out major irrigation orks commanding 5 200 acres Other chem s to improve irrigation comprise grants of subsidies distrioution of *rahats* and power pumping sets etc

During 1949 50 21 348 acres of *kans* infested wheat land re brought under cultivation yielding 3 522 tons of additional food

The go ernment has established four tractor stations with a total trength of thirty tractors During 1949 50 5 851 acres of land vere brought under culti ation yielding 299 tons of additional food grains

MADRAS

To help in gr ater food production district food production committees were constitut d A Cabinet Committee has also been appointed to sanction food production schemes expeditiously

Under the Three Year Plan the government supplies oil engines and electric motor pump sets to ryots for purpo es of lift irrigation This scheme has

benefited 10 085 acres of land and the anticipated additional production is about 5 042 tons Tractors have brought 43 250 acres of waste and fallow land under the plough promising to yield 10 813 tons of extra food grains

During 1949 50 46 959 tons of ammonium sulphate and 11 918 tons of phosphatic fertili ers were distri buted covering 1 810 000 acres of land The total additional production of rice during the year was 35 723 tons Great importance has been attached to the production and utili ation of green manure Up to the end of March 1950 320 000 acres were under paddy 19 000 acres under millet and 87 000 acres under green manure

The government has distributed 51 322 tons of urban and 35 425 tons of rural compost resulting in an increase of 900 tons of food grains

Fungicide sprayers are made available to agricul turists at fifty per cent of the cost price Contour trenches and *bunds* are being constructed to pre ent loss of soil Multi purpose co operative societ es are being set up to distribute essential agricultural requirements

Under the Well Subsidy Scheme 107 401 wells have been dug costing the government Rs 54 112 774 These wells irrigate about 128 418 acres of land resulting in an additional production of 64,560 tons of food grains

The government has sanctioned a hundred million rupees to renovate within five years 35 000 irrigation tanks and Rs 5 379 000 for thirty seven irrigation schemes By this means 7 966 tons of additional food grains will be produced

MYSORE

The government of Mysore has cr ated a separate department under the Food Production Commissioner to intensify and extend cultivation and to co ordinate the activities of the various departments connected with the Grow More Food campaign The three year food production plan is being implemented A central co ordination committee comprising heads of depart ments has been appointed to supervise the Grow More Food activities and make plans

ORISSA

The government of Orissa granted a bonus of twenty five rupees per acre to cultivators to reclaim and grow food crops on waste lands The government undertook the reclamation of about 2 600 acres of waste land in Sukinda

The government is constructing 951 minor irriga tion works in areas wh re the water supply has been very inadequate

High yielding varieties of paddy were evolved by the Department of Agriculture Paddy seeds were

multiplied in eight seed farms and the seed produced were given to selected cultivators

Arrangements were made for the distribution of 1 500 tons of ammonium sulphate and 3 200 tons of oil cake as manure for 42 000 acres of land under paddy and 3 435 tons of ammonium sulphate and 2 575 tons of oil cake as manure for 81 000 acres of land under other crops

An elaborate plant protection organi ation was established to control crop pests and diseases Improved agricultural implements were p ocured for sale to the cultivators at fifty per cent of the cost price For the p oduction of potatoes egetables *moong* and *rabi* crops thirty three pumping sets were hired to the cultivators

It is expected that the area under an impro ed variety of sugar cane will be extended by at least 5 500 acres in the course of the next three years

The scheme to make Orissa self suffic ent in fru t was effectively pursued during the past year

PEPSU

Out of a total area of about 900 000 ac es of cultural waste a little over 200 000 acres will be brought under cultivation Reclamation operations have been started and 500 acres are being reclaimed every month

It is proposed to open twenty five veterinary hospitals every year and to start bull breeding farms to improve the indigenous breed of cattle and buffaloes Regular cattle fairs are held at important centres to encourage cattle breeding and facilitate the sale and purchase of cattle

A comprehensive scheme has been officially adopted which includes land reclamation the sinking of surface percolation wells the installation of pumping sets and tube wells compost and green manuring the opening of seed distribution centres tractors for cultivation the starting of veterinary hospitals and supply of modern implements This scheme envisages an expenditure of sixteen million rupees spread over a period of five years

Another important scheme which has been adopted by the PEPSU government relates to irrigation which is expected to cost about Rs 1 5 million

PUNJAB

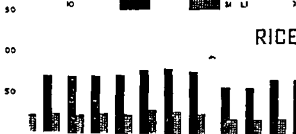
The Agricultural Department is endeavouring to make the state self sufficient in food grains Improved varieties of different crops have been evolved which will outstrip both in yield and quality their usual prototypes An area of 50 000 acres has been set apart for the development of seed farms The Pure Seed Act has been enforced in about 200 villages Besides 7 143 tons of wheat seed of commercial purity have been

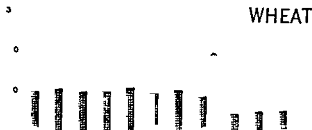


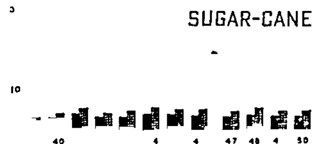
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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

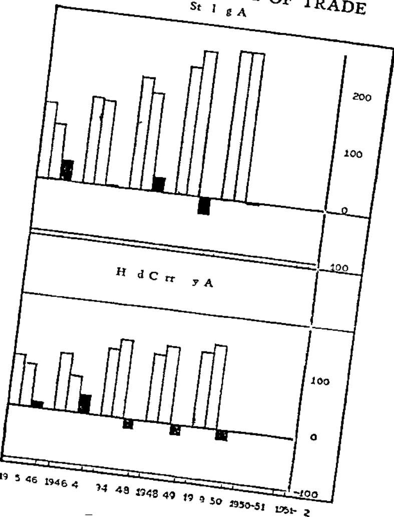
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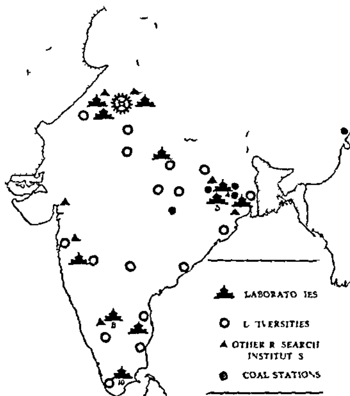


INDIA S BALANCE OF TRADE



COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Lo t n fR hI t t t



distributed throughout the state Large quantities of pure *jowar* mai e rice and *bajra* seeds have also been supplied

Legislation has recently been promulgated and villagers are being asked to collect farm yard manure in pits The Municipality Act has also been modified to compel the municipalities to make compost from refuse

The eradication of weeds and control of insect pests and diseases have been taken in hand

Since part tion 1 235 wells have been constructed and 557 are under construction It is proposed to construct fifty tube wells during the current financial year

The Agricultural Department distributes the iron quota to recogni ed manufacturers of agricultural implements of approved designs The manufactured implements are sold at a fixed rate

District food committees have been formed to give a fillip to the Grow More Food campaign A Food Commissioner has recently been appointed A sum of Rs 400 000 has been sanct oned for the aw rd of pri es to cultivators who secure the highest yield per acre of various food crops

RAJASTHAN

The two year scheme envisages distribution of seeds

and fertilizers provision of bullocks and wells and the adoption of better methods of cultivation

Agricultural schools were opened at Bikaner Jodhpur and Udaipur Proposals to open veterinary hospitals in each of the 205 *tehsils* are also under way The administration of the fishery poultry and cattle breeding farms is being improved

A sum of three million rupees was sanctioned for irrigation resulting in an increase of 20 000 tons in food production It is expected that during 1950 51 an additional 60 000 acres of land under *rabi* crop will be irrigated The major irrigation schemes affect the Jodhpur and the Udaipur division Other works in progress are a dam in Mangalgarh *tehsil* the Todi Project in Mewar the Chand Sarowar scheme in Banswara and the Morel scheme in Jaipur Some 175 other projects are being executed in various parts of the state These projects are expected to increase the food output by 25 000 tons during 1951 52

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

As a result of a comprehensive food production plan 32 800 acres of additional land have been brought under cultivation These are expected to yield about 8 000 tons more of paddy and 3 000 tons more of other food stuffs It is proposed to cultivate an additional area of 51,300 acres during 1950 51

The Agricultural Department waged war against

insects pests and plant diseases by intensive dusting with Gammaxene and DDT and thus saved a vast area of paddy land

It also combated drought and took emergency steps to supply water for irrigation

Manure was supplied to *yots* on a subsidi ed ba is promising an increased yield from twenty to thirty per cent Compost production was encourged by the grant of subsidies and other facilities

During 1949 50 about 700 minor irrigation works were completed An equal number is expected to be completed during 1950-51 It will cost Rs 350 000 providing unfailing water supply to over 100 000 acres of paddy land

Among the major irrigation schemes already under taken by the government are the Kodayar Irrigation Project in south Travancore the Peechi Irrigation Project and the Chalakudi Irrigation Project in Cochin These will increase the yield of paddy by 35 000 tons and irrigate 180 000 acres of land The state has al ready carried out more than a do en l ft irrigation schemes and proposes to start nine new major schemes during 1950 51

UTTAR PRADESH

The government of Uttar Pradesh concentrated its energy on the Grow More Food campaign The total

expenditure on the agriculture animal husbandry and irrigation departments on loans of money and materials to agriculturists and on other capital expenditure relating to Grow More Food schemes stood at Rs 105 million in the last budget year

The total grain requirement for the rationed areas in UP is estimated at 700 000 tons annually The food procured last year was 450 000 tons leaving a deficit of 250 000 tons

Taking 1948 49 as the base year the total additional food production is estimated at 689 000 tons by 1951 52

Taccavi loans amounting to about Rs 4 8 million and Rs 1 2 million were granted for reclamation and improvement of land and for the purcha e of bullocks and implements and the construction of wells respectively

The UP government established 227 basic seed stores at the *tehsil* headquarters and through them distributed 17 657 tons of improved seeds Four new seed and demonstration farms were also opened

The horticultural section raised over 2 000 000 seedings turned about 9 000 acres into new orchards and rejuvenated about 8 000 acres of old orchards

Experiments were made with a variety of *moong* T I and it is expected to produce enough seed to co er 1 000 000 acres of monsoon fallow by the end of 1950

In 1936 37 the UP government had only twenty tractors but during this year the number has risen to 471 In Ganga Khadir 19 000 acres and in the Tarai 20 000 acres have been reclaimed

Efforts are being made to provide cultivators with results of the latest scientific development in agriculture

Cattle of improved breeds were purchased from outside and artificial insemination centres were op ned Tests are being made at different farms in the state to upgrade ind genous breeds of cattle

The government substituted the levy system of p ocurement by the monopoly procurement schem which not only reduced the price but also effected a aving of three million rupees in expenditure

VINDHYA PRADESH

The government made strenuous efforts to check the rise in prices and prevent damage to crops The condition of the new sugar cane crop is satisfactory and the production of rice is abundant A surplus of 12 000 tons of rice from this state has been allotted by the Government of India to Bombay and Madras

WEST BENGAL

The actual procurement from January to July 18 1950 was 378 470 tons

The target of production of food grains for 1949 50 was 91 500 tons This has already been exceeded as a result of the self sufficiency drive and the total production was 107 685 tons Stress is being laid on minor irrigation schemes such as re excavation of canals construction of *bunds* culverts etc The completion of 245 such schemes has benefited 110 000 acres of land and yielded 34 000 tons of additional crop The re excavation of 468 tanks accounts for 6 700 tons of additional food grains from 34 000 acres The government has given tractors on hire to private parties who have reclaimed 3 328 acres while private tractors have ploughed 5 000 acres of land This year s target was 15 000 acres Special steps taken to protect food crops have saved 25 000 maunds of paddy seeds

Chemical fertili ers oil cake and bone meal have been distributed to agriculturists sludge obtained from the Calcutta Corporation is being widely utili ed and thirty municipalities are producing town compost. Seed multiplication farms are proposed to be opened in repr sentative climatic and soil areas

About 730 acr s of privately owned tanks have been improved and brought under pisciculture which has produced about 200 tons of fish About seven million fry and fingerlings have been raised at government nurseries The fish farm at Contai produced 4 0 000 tons of processed fish eleven tons of fish meal and 450 000 tons of medicated shark liver oil bes des thirty one tons of fresh fish

Of the sixteen irrigation and drainage schemes included in the long term development programme of the Irrigation and Waterways Department the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project which is by far the biggest is estimated to cost about Rs 155 000 000 and to irrigate about 600 000 acres of land with the result that there will be an additional yield of 300 000 tons of paddy and 50 000 tons ot *ab* crop worth about Rs 46 000 000 e ery year

Thirty six of the minor rrigation schemes have already been completed About 82,500 acres of *kharif* and 20 000 acres of *abi* crop ha e been covered raising the yield by 9 000 tons of *kha if* and 10 300 tons of *abi* crops per annum

AGRARIAN REFORM

ASSAM

DURING the year the State Acquisition of Zamindaries Bill 1948 was sumbitted to the President for assent The Adhiar Protection and Regulations Act of 1948 was enforced in almost all the districts to give relief to the tenants from exorbitant rents in kind levied by the landlords The revenue free waste lands were assessed at a flat rate of one rupee per acre This brought an additional annual revenue of Rs 450 000 The government requisitioned surplus lands in tea gardens for the rehabilitation of flood affected landless and displaced people In the Kaki forest reserve 19 620 acres of land were allotted to 1 707 of them Former grazing grounds were also given to

them Vast areas of abandoned land in Goalpara and Kamrup were allotted temporarily to persons able to cultivate them

The provisions of the Management of State Act 1949 were enforced to ensure full and efficient use of land for agriculture and for the improvement conserva tion and efficient management of forests fisheries etc

BIHAR

Bihar took a lead in passin the Bihar Zamindari Abolition Bill in May 1948 This Act is however now being replaced by still more comprehensive legis lation the Bihar Land Reforms Bill which not only seeks to abolish zamindari but also provides for the management of some of these lands by village *panchayats*

The government has meanwhile undertaken the control and management of a number of amindaris under State Management of Estates and Tenures Act Certain amendments have been made in the Bihar Tenancy Act and the Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act giving to the *yots* more rights than they had before in respect of lands held by them as settled *ryots* The various regulations regarding the tenancy rights in the Santhal Parganas were codified into a single Act and an easier procedure for the adjudica tion of grievances in the Santhal Parganas was prescribed

BOMBAY

During 1949 among the Acts passed to protect the tenancy rights of the 3ots were the Bombay Bhagidari and Marwadari Tenures Abolition Act the Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act the Punchmahal s Mohwassi Tenure Abolition Act the Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act and the Bombay Khoti Abolition Act These Acts have abolished the special privileges of the various types of predatory tenure holders without any considerable cost to the government A uniform syst m of tenure has now been established in these areas The Bill to abolish the Paragana and Kulkarni Watans has also been drafted

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Feudal cesses like the B gar Commutation and Beth have no v been abolished throughout the state and in th ir place uniform cesses at twenty per cent of the land revenue as local rates and five per cent as *panchot a* have b en levied

There was a sp cial cla s of tenants called B thus in Himachal Pradesh They were under obligation to render personal service to the landowners in return for certain rights of cultivation The state government has conferred occupancy rights on all the B thus who had cultivated state lands for three successive generations They can acquire full proprietary rights in such lands on payment of a sum equal to ten times the land revenue and cesses on such lands Orders have

been issued deleting entries of the Rulers as the Ala Malik in re enue records Restrictions on alienation of lands among the residents of the same districts have also been removed The Punjab Redemption of Mortgages Act 1913 and the Punjab Restitution of Mortgage Lands Act 1938 have been applied to the state as from March 23 1949

A committee has been constituted in the state to investigate the problem of ameliorating the condition of the tenants

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

During 1949 the Jammu and Kashmir Government went ahead with the abolition of Jagirdari and the implementation of the Tenancy Act The tenant was given protection against interference in cultivation His share of the produce from his tenancy doubled if it exceeded 8¼ acres in area The prompt disposal of applications for the partition of land including the *shamilat* areas was ensured These measures relieved the peasant of the various socio economic evils from wh ch he suffered in the past

MADHYA BHARAT

The government of Madhya Bharat has turned its attention to land reforms Bills relating to the aboli tion of the amindari and jagirdari systems have been discussed in the legislative assembly and have been

referred to select committees The judicial revenue and police powers of the jagirdars have already been taken over

MADHYA PRADESH

Th Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Raiyats and Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act 1950 paves the way to conferring *malik maqbu a* rights on the tenants of the state and the rights of an occupant on the tenants in the alienated villages of B rar The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Bill will confer upon tenants and ryots the right of plot proprietorship for a reasonable premium Under the present Act on payment of the prescribed premium an abatement of land revenue or rent will be given to the tenants from the next instalment of rent or r venue and they will be protected from ejectment

Tenants in the villages of Berar locally known as ten year tenants will also be eligibl for the benefit of this concession under the Berar Tenancy Law Amend ment Act 1950

On acquiring these privileg s th tenants concerned will not be requir d to pay any further premium when *malik maqbu a* rights are formally conferred on them The landlords too will not suffer during th interim period Any loss to them through the abate ment of land r venue will be adjusted against the amount of r venue due from them in following quarters

MADRAS

The Madras government has initiated a progressive land assignment policy In future lands will be assigned in the following order of preference

1 political sufferers
2 ex service men of the Second World War including INA personnel who do not possess 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land and
3 poor landless persons including Harijans and backward classes

UTTAR PRADESH

The government of UP introduced in 1948 the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill in the legislature The bill seeks to evolve a new simple and uniform system of land tenure combining the whole some features of peasant proprietorship with the development of self governing village communities Its salient feature is the acquisition of the interests of all the intermediaries on land by payment of compensation To overcome financial and legal difficulties the tenants are being asked to make voluntary contributions equal to ten times their annual rent This will prov de funds for the abolition of amindari, check inflation and enable the peasant s savings to be utili ed for a productive purpos The tenants who make these contributions will be entitled to transferable rights in their holdings and pay as land revenue only fifty per cent of their exi ting rent.

Collections were inaugurated on October 2 1949 and have already reached a total of Rs 270 million

The tenants who make these contributions will be classed as *bhumidhars* The other class of tenants who do not contribute to the fund will be ranked as *sirdars* They will have a permanent inheritable right to their holdings but will not be allowed to use these holdings for any purpose other than agriculture horticulture or animal husbandry

WEST BENGAL

During the year the government passed an important legislation entitled The West Bengal Bargadars Act which seeks to harmonise the relations of the landowners and *bargadars* by apportioning the produce regulating the *bargadar s* right to cultivate the land and establishing *Bhag Chas* Conciliation Boards for the settlement of disputes

GRAM PANCHAYAT

BHOPAL

THERE are 577 village *panchayats* in Bhopal each consisting of four *panches* and one *surpanch* elected on the basis of adult franchise Each *panchayat* operates in an area inhabited by 1000 persons These *panchayats* have taken active part in a large variety of civic and muni ipal duties

BIHAR

During the year the Bihar Government enacted the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act In accordance with it 662

l d f h p h y

panchayats have been recognized by the Government while 669 are not yet recognized

A *gram panchayat* exists in every village with a population of about 10 000 inhabitants Small villages are grouped together to form a joint *panchayat*

The principle underlying the Act is to make a beginning with unofficial *panchayats* entrusted with some useful and constructive work If they function satisfactorily they are recognized under the Act Thus no *panchayat* is officially recognized without a trial It is estimated that about 1 300 *panchayats* will be recogni ed officially every year

BOMBAY

The Bombay District Municipal Act 1901 the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act 1925 the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923 and the Bombay Panchayat Act 1933 were amended to incorporate the provision of adult franchise

During 1949 the villag *panchayat* movement made considerable progress One *panchayat* was established for every illage with a population of 1 000 and above By the end of January 1950 the number of such *panchayats* stood at 3 500 The *panchayats* have been empowered to exercis control over government properties like open sites waste land vacant land gra ing land trees and public roads under the jurisdiction of the revenue department

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Since the formation of Himachal Pradesh the Punjab Municipal Act the Punjab District Board Act the Punjab Small Town Act and the Punjab Panchayat Act have been applied to this state and new local bodies are being formed under these Acts

A fresh incentive was thus given to the growth of *gram panchayats* many of which were in a decadent condition The Registrar of Co operative Societies has been directed to examine the question of establishing the *panchayats* on a firm basis under the Punjab Panchayats Act

MADHYA BHARAT

According to the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act passed a year ago every villager will be a member of a *panchayat* A group of such *panchayats* will constitute a *kendra* (central) *panchayat* The heads of these *kend a panchayats* will form a larger unit known as *mandal panchayat* The members of village *panchayats* will be elected on the basis of adult franchise and the *kendra mandal* and *nyaya panchayats* will be elected indirectly While *mandal panchayats* will function as district boards the *nyaya panchayats* will function as rural courts

MADHYA PRADESH

The Gram Panchayat Act provided a *panchayat* in

every village with a population of not less than 1 000 The *panchayats* perform a variety of functions such as promotion of public health and medical relief water supply lighting of streets opening of schools etc For this purpose they have been empowered to levy a compulsory cess on land revenue The judicial work of the *gram panchayats* has been entrusted to *nyaya panchayats* There are so far 1 100 *nyaya panchayats*

MADRAS

The passing of the Village Panchayat Act by the Madras Legislature marks a new era in the village administration of the state The legislation is intended to develop the village *panchayats* into self contained and self governing units of local administration vested with large and practically independent powers in all matters relating to rural life and economy The introduction of the *panchayat* system would also minimi e external control

The Act provides one *panchayat* for every village with a population of 500 and above The *panchayats* will consist of representatives of the people elected by secret ballot These *panchayats* will look after the construction repair and maintenance of public roads in the village the lighting of public roads and public places the construction of drains as well as sanitation and public health

The *panchayats* will also have the power to admi

nister civil and criminal justice besides registering documents The *panchayats* will be constituted by the end of 1951

ORISSA

The Orissa Gram Panchayat Act 1948 was enforced and accordingly 528 *gram panchayats* and 173 *adalat panchayats* were set up in selected villages

RAJASTHAN

The principle of adult franchise was accepted for elections to all local bodies in Rajasthan The draft of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act has been prepared and is expected to be ntroduced shortly Communal repre sentation has been abolished

UTTAR PRADESH

The re emergence of *panchayats* organs of demo cracy in ancient India heralds a new era of village self government

The *gaon sabhas* or village assemblies comprise all adult villagers literate and illiterate poor and rich to control v llage administration and elect *gaon panchayats* and *adalat panchayats* The *sabhas* pass budgets prepared by *gaon panchayats* exam ne accounts and biennial reports of the working of the *panchayats* as well as suggest fresh taxes

The rural population of the state is 54 007 714 The total number of voters in the recent village elections was 27 020 790 There were 114 215 villages which elected 34 755 *gaon panchayats* (village councils) and 8 190 *adalati panchayats* (village courts) The total number of *panches* (elected members) of *gaon panchayats* and *adalati panchayats* was over 1 4 million

To save farmers from the crushing burden of litigation a very expeditious and cheap system has been provided under the *panchayat raj* for the administration of justice The state has 8 190 elected *adalati panchayats* all located in the villages and manned by the villagers themselves

Besides wide powers conferred on them under the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes and various other Acts of State the *adalati panchayats* can call upon any person likely to commit a breach of the peace to execute bond for an amount not exceeding Rs 100 (with or without sureties) for a period of fifteen days These *panchayats* can also impose a maximum fine of Rs 100

One of the healthy and encouraging features of the *panchayat* election was the absence of communalism and party pressure All major political parties refrained from participating in the elections The propaganda was non partisan and was intended to impress upon the villagers the d sirability of electing the *best* persons

The minorities had a fair chance and in several

cases Muslims were elected unopposed even in some predominantly Hindu localities Muslims captured as many as 137 367 seats There are 2 154 Muslim presidents and 2 614 vice presidents of *gaon sabhas* 119 957 members of *gaon panchayats* and 12 642 *panches* of *adalati panchayats* It is noteworthy that 260 800 Harijans were elected There are 807 Harijan presidents 1 718 vice presidents of *gaon sabhas* 250 076 members of *gaon panchayats* and 8 199 *panches* of *adalati panchayats*

Women too had their due share in the village elections Thirty four of them were elected presidents and fifteen vice presidents of *gaon sabhas* Over 1 000 were elected members of *gaon panchayats* and thirty six *panches* of *adalati panchayats*

WEST BENGAL

A scheme as drawn up for the establishment of 500 *panchayats* during 1950 51 In spite of difficulties in the border districts 90 unit areas have been selected and altogether 35 *panchayat* units have already been established

These *panchayats* composed of 500 adult illagers have been entrusted with the responsibility of looking after adult education construction of village roads excavation of tanks planting of trees and the sanitary arrangements in the villages

SANITATION AND HEALTH

ASSAM

THE Departments of Public Health and Medicine were amalgamated Dispensaries were improved and facilities for medical training were provided Medical aid was extended to rural areas

The main activities during the year were as follows

1 opening two public health dispensaries and two kala a ar training centres and two anti malaria centres
2 sanctioning two mobile units for prevention of kala a ar in Garo Hills

3 malaria survey in some malaria infected hill districts
4 mass vaccination to pre ent cholera
5 establishment of two leprosy centres
6 completion of BCG vaccination in ten towns
7 starting of eye clinics in important towns
8 enforcing of Assam Kala a ar Treatment Act 1949 and
9 increasing grants to local boards to improve public health services

The government established an ayurvedic college for which a sum of fifty thousand rupees was sanctioned

BIHAR

The budget allotment for medical work increased from Rs 4 752 857 in 1945 46 to Rs 9 700 000 in 1949 50

Steady progress was made in the provinciali ation of hospitals and in the improvement of those already provinciali ed The Darbhanga Medical School was converted into a medical college Four new specialized departments were organi ed at the Patna Medical College under medical officers trained abroad

A regular campaign against tuberculos s was launched in the state T B wards with ten beds each were sanctioned at each of the provinciali ed sadar and

subdivisional hospitals at Bihar Samastipur Giridih and Deoghar Provision was made for some more free beds at the Itki Sanatorium and the state government undertook a campaign for BCG vaccination An ayurvedic T B sanatorium at Digha was also sanctioned The Kosi scheme for the establishment of health centres and units in the flood affected areas in the districts of Saharsa Darbhanga and Monghyr has been working satisfactorily The strength of epidemic doctors was raised to eighty and of health assistants and inoculators to 500 Anti plague measures were taken over large areas and to combat malaria the annual grant to local bodies was increased to Rs 200 000

BOMBAY

The government of Bombay started a T B hospital at Aundh to accommodate 125 beds To prevent the incidence of T B the government also introduced BCG vaccination

The government recently converted the St George s Hospital at Bombay into a teaching hospital.

During the year the government opened two forest dispensaries in the Kanara district and sanctioned payment of grants in aid to ayurvedic and *unani* dispensaries maintained by district and local boards and municipalities Seven cottage hospitals were also started in various districts

The government sanctioned grants in aid to several leprosy hospitals maintained by private bodies besides bearing the entire expenditure of the government leprosy hospitals at Poona Ratnagiri Pui (Kolaba District) Baroda and Ahmedabad A special leprosy officer and an honorary Propaganda Officer were appointed The Kondhwa Leprosy Hospital at Poona was expanded the Anasuya Leprosy Asylum at Baroda and the Shenda Park Leprosy Colony at Kolhapur were taken over by the government The nursing service was improved Arrangements were made for the training of the staff in the Civil Hospital at Belgaum Refre her course for nurses in mofussil hospitals were also started

The government sanctioned four scholarships for the study of *unani* system at Tibbiya College Delhi The report of the Yodh Committee on Indian systems of medicine was implemented and principles were laid down in regard to the payment of recurring and non recurring grants to ayur edic and *unani* teaching institutions

The government al o created centres of combine[illegible] medical and public [illegible]ealth units to improve sanitati[illegible] and provide maternity and child [illegible]elfare servic[illegible] group of villages Three mobile hospital units [illegible] been sanctioned They are equipped for the tr[illegible] of infectious diseas s in rural areas

Seven mobile units [illegible] re equippe[illegible]

necessary material and staff These units are mainly intended for concentrated anti epidemic measures in highly infected areas

The government also sanctioned five malaria survey squads to carry out malaria surveys by districts

COORG

During the visits of DDT spraying quads vaccination vas also done from house to house and the pre alence of small pox subsided towards the end of the y ar The spread of cholera from the bordering villages was prevented by taking adequate precautions by chlorinating the vater supply in all the villages Rat holes were smoked with cyano gas in all the villages where the epidemic of plague had occurred during previous years The government took measures to control the spread of hook worm Health publicity as effectively carri d out in the form of l ctures exhibitions and fairs

By the end of May 1950 385 villages consisting of 26713 hous s and 12346 outhouses including cattle sheds were sprayed as a precaution against malaria

As a result spleen cases have come down to less than ten per cent The incidence of malaria per thousand of population has fallen from an average of 207 to 59

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A highly qualified Director of Health Services a Chief Lady Medical Officer three district medical officers one lady doctor and eight sub assistant surgeons were appointed in 1949 Sub assistant surgeons were put in charge of those allopathic dispensaries which were under compounders before the merge These hospitals were better equipped and upplied with medicines and X ray apparatus

A mobile di pensary was donated by the Red Cro s to p o ide relief to the villages The Raghubir Independence Memorial Hospital was converted into an indoor hospital with ten beds Th number of beds in Rani Kusum Kumari Hospital at Mandi and the ci l hosp tal at Solan have also been increased

With the help of WHO a V D organi ation w s tarted with the main clinic at the Go ernor General s D spensary at Simla A enereologist a pathologist and the nece sary staff were appointed It is also proposed to establi h a T B clinic at each dist ict headquarters hospital

HYDERABAD

During 1949 50 the Publ c Health Depa tment took o er the staff and the administrative powers of forty per cent of the 82 698 sq miles of the state comprising non governmental lands

Besides the eight permanent anti plagu units ten temporary units and five temporary hospitals were sanctioned The Infectious Diseases Act was pro mulgated The government took steps to enforce the r gistration of births and deaths

A nucleus organi ation to control T B was put into operation A Bureau of T B was started and st ps were taken to nforce BCG accination A two year BCG vaccination scheme for Hyderabad and Secun derabad cities was also sanctioned

A revised scheme was sanctioned to increase the mumber of beds and pro ide laboratory and X ray facilities in the T B Hospital at Erramnuma Anti malarial measures were enforced in Kaddam alley Manair the PWD camps and certain el cted villages and a revised scheme was sanctioned for the Tunga bhadra project

The Public Health Department took over the l prosy clinics at Secunderabad and Hyderabad To centrali e existing laboratory facilities the government sanctioned a scheme for central laboratories under a Director of Public Health

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

During the ye r an isolation hospital was organi ed to combat chol ra and typhus resulting in a fall of th mortality rate An epidemiological laboratory was

organi ed to enable the doctors to diagnose the various types of typhus fever and adopt preventive measures About 200 000 people were inoculated during the year

A campaign as launched for the regist ation of all cases of T B About 10 000 cases are now being treat ed The necessary facilities were provided to start BCG accination X ray and other electro therapeutic equipment have also been provided in the hospital at Srinagar X ray apparatus was provided for Baramulla town Medicines worth about Rs 200 000 were imported Meanwhile the go ernment deputed three doctors for higher training in medicine and surgery in England

MADHYA BHARAT

In 1949 100 new ayurvedic dispensaries were started The Ayurvedic Vidyal ya at Gwalior h s been converted into a full fledged college

Steps have been taken to organize travelling d spen saries The government sanctioned a sum of Rs 33 245 for BCG vaccination in the state and a team has start ed work in Indore

MADHYA PRADESH

The Health Department of Madhya Pradesh with its newly strengthened anti malaria section has been carrying on a successful campaign against this scourage

The Department has also kept up its fight against leprosy tuberculosis cholera plague and small pox Four mobile dispensaries have been started in order to relieve the suffering of those who live in the remote corners of the integrated states

MADRAS

During 1949 50 the Madras government executed the village vaidya scheme to train village *vaidyas* in medical and public health work A number of dispen saries of indigenous medicine have been opened in different places A separate dental department has been sanctioned for the Madras Medical College and students are trained for the Bachelor s degree in Dental Surgery A large number of scholarships were granted to encourage the backward communities and women to join the medical profession

MYSORE

A survey of the incidence of T B was completed in Mysore The mass radiography apparatus was installed in the Victoria Hospital and three mobile vans were given to the Hassan Chickmagalur and Shimoga districts to serve as mobile dispensaries A deep therapy apparatus was installed in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital

Relief measures were taken against malaria in Krishnarajnagar Taluka A scheme for malaria control

demonstration was also started by WHO at Sagar in collaboration with the government

ORISSA

The Orissa government established a Midwifery Training School at Berhampur and opened maternity and child welfare centres at Cuttack Berhampur Bargarh and Russelkonda

Hospitals at district headquarters were taken over by the government and efforts were made to furnish these institutions with efficient staff accommodation up to date medical equipment and clinical facilities An infectious diseases hospital was established at Puri and a T B hospital with twenty five beds was opened at Uditnarayanpur Substantial grants were made for the control of leprosy and venereal diseases Two mobile units were established at Sundergarh and Keonjhar

The health organisations under local bodies were temporarily provincialised Mobile field hygiene units were started in each district for operation in rural areas Sufficient quantities of milk powder and multivitamin tablets were distributed among expectant and nursing mothers

Under the auspices of the World Health Organisation an anti malaria demonstration team is working in Jeypore Hill Tracts A research unit was also establish

ed under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association to conduct field trials to ascertain the efficacy of Hetra an in the treatment of filariasi An attempt was mad to carry out mass BCG vaccination in the first instance among the school going children in Cuttack Sambalpur and Berhampur

PEPSU

All the different medical and health departments in the state were integrated and placed under the Director of Health and Medical Services For administrative purposes two districts have been grouped as one under a civil surgeon

The Union Government has made a comprehensive plan for the development of the indigenous ayurvedic system of medicine An ayurvedic college is being set up at Patiala

PUNJAB

The Glancy Medical Colleg at Amritsar has been fitted with the latest scientific equipment A new pathological block has also be n added The Gujarmal Kesradevi T B Sanatorium was taken over by the government for training in the treatment of tuberculosis Under the auspices of the Danish Red Cross and UNICEF a team of foreign experts visited the state and train d four government teams in BCG vaccination

Twenty rural and seventeen subsidi ed dispensaries will shortly be started in the rural areas Ultimately it is proposed to have one dispensary for an area of 100 sq miles and a population of 30 000

RAJASTHAN

As a result of the pol tical re organi ation of states th m dical and public health departments were amalgamated and brought under unified control The report of the Public Health Committee which was entrusted with the work of e ising health laws is under consideration

The grant of financial aid has given direct en couragement to the ayur edic system of medicine

A sum of Rs 60 000 was sanctioned for the opening of new ayur edic d spensaries

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

In order to meet the shortage of trained public health personnel steps have been taken to start a medical college at Trivandrum

Under the auspices of the UNICEF a programme of BCG vaccination has been started Arrangements are also being made to establish a model tuberculosis clinic at Trivandrum To populari e the indigenous system of medicine the Travancore University will

shortly open a faculty of Ayurveda In future ayurvedic students will also receive training in the allopathic hospitals

The Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Act and the Cochin Public Health Act were passed during the year A statutory Board of Health was also constituted

UTTAR PRADESH

During 1949 50 fifty ne v allopathic dispensaries were added Eighteen women s hospitals and four others were provinciali ed Besides tl irty five rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine a state ayurv dic pharmacy was opened at Lucknow and an ayur edic college was started at Lucknow University

An expert committee has been formed to insp ct ayurvedic and *unani* institutions and mak recommen dations for their reorganization

With the help of WHO a special anti malaria campaign was launched in the Tarai Bhabar Tract During the current financial year the government proposes to start twenty more ayurvedic and sixte n *unani* dispensaries and a new T B sanatorium with 100 beds

VINDHYA PRADESH

Two more hospitals and six dispensari s are

scheduled to be opened during the current year A scheme for the training of compounders has also been sanctioned

WEST BENGAL

To ensure better health in the state thirty five rural health centres were established Twenty eight more are expected to be opened shortly and the construction of buildings for another sixty is in progress Additional beds were pro ided in many of the leading hospitals while improvements were effected in others Special steps are being taken to increase beds for T B pat ents besides opening a new T B hospital with 400 beds A leprosy hospital with 500 beds has been completed at Gouripur A BCG vaccination campaign was launched with seven team

To improve medical education the Campbell School was upgraded and two non state medical schools were amalgamated and upgraded The Licentiate cour e was abolished and the Calcutta Medical College is working in two shifts to accommodate a larger number of students

MASS EDUCATION

ASSAM

IN mor than thirty selected areas compulsory edu cation was introduced which benefit d 828 villages and eight towns

In the Naga Lushai North Cachar the Abor and Mishmi Hills s venty government primary schools were started and a large number of venture schools were gi en maintenance grants Activities such as village *suta plastering of school walls clearance of village* paths and digging of compost pits were introduced in five model schools of each sub-division of the plains districts Nearly 800 additional teachers were trained

The education of the tribal people received the special attention of the government The Mizo High School in the Lushai Hills and fifteen other middle schools were provinciali ed

The social (adult) education scheme was formulated to liquidate fifty per cent of illiteracy in the state Two more vans were purchased for audio visual instruction

The Gauhati Un versity was given Rs 500 000 for building purposes Additional grants were gi en to three aided colleges to expand their science class s

BHOPAL

The Hamidia College in Bhopal was permanently raised to the status of a degree coll ge Twenty primary schools were open d in villages and two each for refugee boys and girls in Bairagarh and Gandhi Nagar Camps

Hindi was introduced as a compulsory subject in clas es V and VI of high and middle schools

BIHAR

The programme for the extension of basic education is es imated to cost Rs 8 8 million in 1949 50 The plan for the year 1949 50 ncluded the opening of six basic training school twel e post basic chools and

435 basic schools The six basic training schools it is hoped will give training to 600 teachers every year

A large number of new primary schools have been opened particularly in the areas inhabited by the Adivasis and other backward people

A scheme costing Rs 885 228 recurring and Rs 63 480 non recurring has been sanctioned for the education of the Hindi speaking people in the back ward areas Education in the recently merged states of Seraikella and Kharasawan has been taken over by the government A large number of Urdu chools have also been started for the benefit of backward Muslims

During 1949 50 seventeen middle and ten high schools for girls were provinciali ed

The teaching of science and agriculture was sanc tioned in twenty four aided schools for boys

The Arts School at Patna was provinciali ed A Rashtra Bhasha Pari had was established to prepare and publish standard works on different subjects in Hindi

The scheme to impart military and physical training to students was introduced under the National Cadet Corps Organi ation and 1 300 college students and 3 165 school students have been under training

The salaries of teachers of all grades from primary schools to coll ges were revised at an estimated additional expenditure of twelve million rupees During the year a provision of Rs 285 000 was made to award 100 college and 1 565 school stipends to aboriginal tudents Twelve hostels have been constructed for them and thirty five hostels are run in hired buildings

The government provided Rs 286 000 for the continuance of several new schools

In addition the Adimjati Seva Mandal and the Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal opened 241 schools and sixteen hostels The government sanctioned Rs 285 998 to aid these institutions

BOMBAY

In ord r to extend the scheme of basic education to all primary schools the government has adopted the following measures (1) the teaching of crafts in as many primary chools as possible (2) the gradual adoption of the basic school syllabus by all schools wher a craft is introduced (3) the introduction of craft tra ning and social work and health education in tra ning nstitutions

Training of primary teachers in crafts has been ta ted in all d stricts Three Bas c Training Colleges for graduates ha e been established in three linguistic regions of the state

The government also d cided to open t o training colleges for men teachers of primary schools in the merged and integrated states each teaching one or tv o crafts Decision has been taken to shift existing primary training colleges from towns and district head quarters to rural areas with a vi w to giving th m a rural background

During 1949 50 eight camps re organi ed for primary and secondary teachers The government decided to make camping a compulsory subj ct for s hools which will include activities such as r moval of illit racy road building land reclamation etc

Over Rs 600 000 were sanctioned as grants in aid to non government arts and scienc colleges in the year 1949 50 The governm nt sanctioned additional free places in the medical colleges and fifteen scholarships for technical education among the backward class

During 1949 50 the government sanctioned one scholarship at the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology Dhanbad two scholarships at the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology Kanpur and fiv scholarships at th Indian Institute of Science Bangalore An annual grant of Rs 10 000 was also sanctioned This will enable th Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay to maintain clinics for the training of its s ud nts in child guidance

In conn ction with th sarvodaya schem the

government decided to open a training centre for social workers in each of the three linguistic regions of the state

For the uplift of the Adivasis a scheme was launched in June 1949 to introduce compulsory primary education in Umbergaon Peta and construct thirty eight school buildings for the purpose

A beginning has been made to provide training to adults in civics and communal harmony personal and community hygiene and sanitation

COORG

The first college of the state was opened in Mercara in June 1949 and was affiliated to the University of Madras Sanction has been received from the Government of India for the construction of the college building and the work will be commenced shortly One new high school was opened and three graduate teachers were trained in basic education A bill was drafted on the basis of the Madras Elementary Education Act 1920 for the introduction of compulsory primary education The necessary sanction has been obtained from the Government of India for the introduction of the bill Hindi has been made a compulsory subject in all the schools from the first form

In order to encourage the education of Harijans the government granted free mid day meals clothes books

The government also decided to open two training colleges for men teachers of primary schools in the merged and integrated states each teaching one or two crafts Decision has been taken to shift existing primary training colleges from towns and district head quarters to rural areas with a view to giving them a rural background

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In connection with the sarvodaya scheme the

rural primary schools Steps were taken to establish two hundred two teacher primary schools and six hundred one teacher primary schools in the Diwani areas of the state

Adequate arrangements were made to impart education through the mother tongue in the lower secondary stage It is proposed to open classes for Hindustani speaking people in all secondary schools Text books in Hindustani up to the fourth class have been introduced from this term

A few middle schools were established and some of the primary schools and middle schools were raised to the status of middle and high schools respectively

The government proposes to establish ninety three new adult schools A special Inspector of Adult Education has been appointed A scheme for the reorganization of the school for the deaf dumb and the blind on a permanent basis has been sanctioned Arrangements have been made to conduct in local languages the Teacher s Certificate Examination for matriculates Permission has been accorded to adopt Hindi as a second language in middle schools an optional language in high schools and the medium of instruction up to the seventh standard in aided and private schools The government sanctioned Rs 200 000 for *riyayat* scholarships An amount of Rs 45 000 was sanctioned for scholarships to those pup ls who were rendered destitute before or after the Police Action

The entire syllabus of the primary and middle schools was overhauled to suit changed conditions New text books were published under the supervision of an Advisory Board Kashmiri w s introduced as the medium of instruction at the primary stage The Kashmiri script was considerably improved by the special committee appointed for that purpose and text books were written in Kashmiri

Infant schools were organi ed at sixty different places and ocial education centres were established all over the state In order to attract adults folk music and art were made an integral part of the pro gramme A festival of folk music and dance was held in the Nagrotta Camp More than 2 000 people attended these centres To expand the scope of adult education the gov rnment proposes to start several community centres run by those trained at social edu cation centres

In secondary schools arts and handicraft will sup plement regular instruction and may be taken as optional subjects for the matriculation Some multi purpose high schools were also organi ed Industrial classes were opened in the girls high schools

The Department of Education undertook to stimulate interest in the cultural heritage of the state and for that purpese boo weeks were held

On September 24 1949 the first convocation of the

University of Jammu and Kashmir was held when the Prime Minister of India delivered the convocation address The examinations of the Jammu and Kashmir University were recognised by the Government of India and the University became a member of the Inter-University Board of India

MADHYA BHARAT

Madhya Bharat decided to open 1 000 primary schools in villages of various districts Out of these 986 schools have already been started Upper primary schools numbering 163 have been raised to the status of middle schools The government has decided that the Madhya Bharat University should be provisionally located at Ujjain It has also been decided to establish an engineering college at Indore and an agriculture college at Gwalior

The Board of High School and Intermediate Education is expected to be established soon under a bill passed for this purpose About 200 social education centres were opened for the training of 4 000 adults

Compulsory physic l and military training is being introduced in educational institutions Two training colleges were started for graduates and unde graduates respectively

MADHYA PRADESH

The scheme of social education for Madhya

Pradesh was introduced in May 1948 From May 1 1950 over 150 000 are expected to attend school in 484 summer camps So far 500 000 adults have benefited by this scheme This summer 6 333 men and 1 699 women volunteered to work in the camps

Provision has been made in this year s budget for the opening of 300 primary schools

A technical high school and an engineering college have been started at Jabalpur

MADRAS

Many basic education training and adult literacy schools were opened In connection with adult literacy work rural colleges were opened training in citi enship was organi ed and camps for *social service* workers were set up

The government made a lump sum allotment of one million rupees to private managements for the building of elementary schools

The exemption from the payment of fees has pro vided secondary education to thousands of illiterate aboriginal and hill tribe students who reside in secluded corners of the state Refugee students are also given the same concessions

A sum of Rs 100 000 was distributed to public libraries maintained by local bodies and *gram sanghams*

MYSORE

During the past year domestic science was intro duced in seven girls high schools Hindi was made a compulsory subject in all high schools Tailoring lacquer work agriculture and weaving were introduced in some of the middle schools This year 400 primary schools were opened

The government granted Rs 500 000 to the Mysore State Adult Education Council Arrangements were made to conduct classes and impart training to the teachers at Huttanahalli on Sevagram lines

The government sanctioned a scheme of visual education through films Social service camps were organized during the summer vacation The Technical Institutes at Bangalore Mysore Dewanagere Hassan and Chintamani are doing useful work It is proposed to start a technical institute at Bhadravati

ORISSA

The salaries and grades of the teachers were revised Expenditure on education rose from Rs 2 605 000 in 1937 38 to Rs 15 177 000 in 1950-51 The teaching of Hindi was made compulsory from the sixth to ninth classes in educational institutions

Government aid is given to a deaf and dumb institution Stipends were sanctioned for the training of students at Santiniketan and the Calcutta School

of Art Twelve stipends ten for men and two for women are granted annually for training outside the states Ten special stipends were given to Muslim boys Muslim girls are exempted from paying fees up to the seventh class

PEPSU

An initial grant of Rs 500 000 has been provided in the current year s budget for the establishment of a university in the state A committee of experts has been set up to prepare the plan

In addition to a girls college co education facilities have been provided at the primary and university stages

Boys up to the fourth and girls up to the tenth class are educated free of cost in schools at Patiala Harijans and members of other backward classes are also given free education up to the matriculation standard

The state has been divided into Hindi speaking and Punjabi speaking ones In the Hindi sp aking areas Hindi is the medium of instruction and as a regional language Punjabi is a compulsory subject from the primary classes onward Similarly in the Punjabi speaking areas Punjabi is the medium of instruction but as the national language Hindi is a compulsory subject from the primary stage onward

PUNJAB

The Punjab government has rehabilitated all the displaced educational institutions and set up a new University It recently launched a scheme for social education for the rural areas It has been decided to open 108 centres for men and fifty four for women

Special measures were taken to impart education to the backward classes Eight residential ashram schools were opened for Adi asi students Along with general education up to the middle school standard carpentry agriculture spinning and weaving and other crafts are also taught in these schools The entire cost of board lodging clothing and tuition is borne by the government Provision was made to train students from backward classes at 140 Sevashrams (day primary schools) in spinning garden ng villag sanitation and games in addition to the three R s Besides one training centre was opened for welfare workers and sixty two night schools were started for children Monthly stipends are given to boys of backward classes to pursue studies in schools and colleges Eight Adivasi women are being trained in various handicrafts and household duties

The government opened fifty eight public reading rooms

RAJASTHAN

The estimated e penditure on education in Raja

sthan exceeds that of the last year by three million rupees The revised curriculum for the first second and sixth classes has been introduced Social studies and general science have been made compulsory The training in a handicraft will be made compulsory for classes one to eight English has been declared an optional subject in the middle classes

Last July 500 new adult education centres were opened

The government of Rajasthan has planned to open 500 new primary schools and to convert fifty primary schools into middle schools twenty middle schools into high schools and one high school into an intermediate college During the summer vacation about 2 000 teachers ha e been trained at eight short term teachers training camps

The Rajputana University Act is being amended in the light of new requirements

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN

The government decided to open a basic education training institute on Sevagram lines at the rural development centre of Cherpu

The new syllabus was extended to the third and sixth forms and unified for both the states The scheme for compulsory primary education was extended to two

more *talukas* in the Travancore area The grant in aid and war allowance to the teachers of private primary schools were enhanced

Eight more infant schools were sanctioned and necessary aid was given to them Stipends and con cessions were given to ex service personnel to attend regular school courses

UTTAR PRADESH

From 1947 1950 11 135 new schools were open ed in UP providing education to over 800 000 children Primary education has been made compul ory in the urban areas and in 1949 50 there were 21 608 schools with a total strength of over 300 000 pupils A grant of Rs 1 1 million by the Govern ment of India helped the state to populari e social education Military education is being extended to three more districts this year

Additional grants were given to the universities of Allahabad and Lucknow to enable them to adm t a larger number of students to the B Sc classes and furnish better equipment for scientific research

VINDHYA PRADESH

With the reorgani ation of the Education Directorate Distr ct Inspectors Deputy Inspectors and Supervisors were appointed Fifty six new primary

schools in Baghelkhand and forty four in Bundelkhand were opened

The Maharaja Intermediate College Chhatarpur was raised to the status of a degree college and the Tikamgarh High School to that of an intermediate college

A section was added to the science and arts departments of the Darbar College

WEST BENGAL

Government assistance to primary education in West Bengal has steadily increased to Rs 8 500 000 During 1949 50 the standard of education was raised by introducing a better syllabus recruiting trained teachers and ensuring better supervision The Primary Education Act was amended to harness larger resources from the education cess and tax and to introduce compulsory primary education in restricted areas The policy of the government in relation to primary schools is to convert them gradually into basic schools The government established forty two junior basic schools and improved and expanded two basic training colleges The expenditure on basic education was Rs 750 000

Legislation was enacted to develop secondary education in the state and a Board of Secondary Education set up

A new college for women was opened and facilities for higher education are being provided to back ward classes In view of the overcrowding of the Calcutta colleges the government drew up a dispersal scheme under which thirty four mofussil schools and colleges were upgraded

The Bengal Engineering College is being e panded to accommodate 1 200 students Three educational institutions at Bishnupur Burdwan and south Calcutta were reorgani ed The State Council of Eng neering and Technical Education has been set up

For adult education 508 centres were started with a quarterly intake of 12 000 adults and 400 basic adult education centres were opened by private organi ations About a hundred libraries were subs di ed and arrange ment was made to stimulate indigenous organi ations for folk education The state go ernment made additional grants to the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School the Calcutta Blind School and the Light House for the Blind Similar assistance was given to the Bodhona Institute for the mentally handicapp d The Sanskrit College is being reorgani ed and will h ve a research department For Islamic studies the *Madarsa* has been re opened and impro ed

OTHER ACTIVITIES

ASSAM

THE trading co-operative mov m nt made further pro r s during th year Th re as a significant incr a in m mbership, shar capital and volume of business Ninty-one students re trained in co operativ work Many co op ratives w r organi ed in th hill ar as and work d moothly

Th policy of nationali ation of road transport was xt nd d to Jorhat Dibrugarh road in 1949 The total trength of h tate transport fl et was ten pa n r cars fiv p ss ng r bu es 115 goods v hi l s, fourt n lu gag vans and four other v hi l s.

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution has been implemented in the Hills areas and a separate secretariat has been set up to deal with the six Hills districts As regards the North Frontier Agency the development plan under the Governor s direct responsibility has made progress The state government has contributed its full share to the development of education roads hospitals etc

BHOPAI

Under the Fishery Ordinance a part of Bara Talab and Kulans Nadi were closed to all fishing for two months Licences were given for individual fishing in Bara Talab Two ponds were selected for nurs ry purposes Four *kunikas* of spawns and 8 000 fry w re reared in nursery ponds

The lac area of the state has been survey d cultivation started About 15 000 host tr pruned for future growth About twenty five at Budni are now under teak plantation Tl of the Forest D partment for the year 1949 50 by Rs 390 759 over the pr vious year A n industry has been started in S hore

Minimum wages were fi ed for all concerns l ke textiles sugar and card The amount of dearness allowance it compar s favourably ith that pa a eas Through negotiation and cor

Department succeeded in avoiding strikes Various demands of factory workers were amicably settled and works committees were instituted in sugar and card board factories

BIHAR

Approximately a sum of R 4 838 677 was spent on the improvement and Rs 2 330 114 on the maintenance of state roads A sum of Rs 2 788 000 was spent on the improvement of national highways and bridges and Rs 1 960 000 on their maintenance and repair

The programme for the electrification of a number of urban and rural areas has been sanctioned and the work taken in hand

The government has opened during 1947 50 two new veterinary hospitals twelve new dispensaries and 125 new field dispensaries One mobile laboratory has also been fitted up During the year 5 000 cases of parasitic diseases causing heavy mortality among cattle in the Kosi area were treated Mass vaccination of cattle in the Kosi area has been started The damage to hides and skins is being scientifically controlled The Bihar Veterinary College will shortly be affiliated to the Patna University

A separate animal husbandry department has been set up Two bull cum milk production farms and a sheep and goat farm as well as a central poultry farm have been established

The total number of co operative societies of all types rose from 5 995 in 1946 to 8 235 in 1949 Multi purpose societies are being organized and cr dit ocieties converted into multi purpose organizations A number of consumers' co operative societies have been organi ed in certain areas and others for various vocational groups

The Provincial Co operative Bank Ltd and otl er co operatives distributed controlled commodities sucl as cloth salt and sugar and in some cases food grains also

By February 1950 there were 5 525 cane growe s co operative soci ti s with a member h p of 164 529

The State Aid to Industries Act 1930 was amend ed to give greater facilities of financial assistance to mall scale cottage industries The government also sanct oned a khad production scheme nd a sum of Rs 1 200 000 w s s nctioned for the Khadi Samit which will train 250 p rsons for nine months in th art of spinning and weaving and social work

Under the Bihar Private Forest Act the govern ment took ov r the management of about 10 000 acr s of private forests

Trade unionism has been encouraged and machinery for conciliation and b trat on has been strengthened The number of m n days lost due to labour strikes fell f om 941 609 in 1946 to 300 000 in 1949

Welfare centres for industrial workers were opened at Jamshedpur and Katihar each under a welfare officer A lady welfare officer was posted at Jamshedpur Special attention was paid with a view to establishing appropriate wage structures in various in dustries while minimum wages for certain industries were fix d and announced

BOMBAY

Und r the government Grid Scheme electricity is generated and supplied to Vengurla, Ratnagiri and Chiplun

The go ernment has launched a programme of industrial aid to co operative housing societies. So far 5 344 tenements have been constructed and 2 776 will be completed during the current year

Th D partment of Parks and Gardens has been d veloping the Kanheri National Park. The For st D partment during the year carried out a programme of afforest tion Forest industries like those of ply ood wood distillation shellac manufacture etc were encourag d Silvicultural res arch was also carried on The government allotted ninety one coup s to co operative societies of forest workers mostly drawn from the Adivasi The Forest Department rais d p cial nurseries and distributed 2 060 310 s edlings

Plans for a Harijan co ony at Nadiad in Kaira

district have been taken in hand The government has achieved considerable progress in improving con ditions of labour and safeguarding their rights It has encouraged the development of healthy trade unionism and friendly employer management relations In 1949 25 208 man days were saved

The decasuali ation scheme was introduced in the principal industrial cities to facilitate absorption of unemployed workers The Labour Advisory Board has been established to advise the government in solving labour problems

In addition to forty six labour welfare centres fourteen more were established These centres attract labour and offer an extensive range of educational cultural and recreational facilities to workers and their families

COORG

There are at present 360 co operative institutions with a membership of about 50 000 and a working capital of about Rs 5 000 000 embracing practically ev ry aspect of the needs of the state There are 200 multi purpose societies nine Mahila Samajes of wh ch three run nurseries Hindi and tailoring class s th ee Harijan imp o ement societ es and eight thrift and better living societies The honey orange and cardamom marketing societies are a novelty The Co operati Department holds classes for

training in the principles of co operation and other allied subjects The Coorg Provincial Co operative Occupational Institute was registered on November 30 1949 with the main object of manufacturing agricultural implements and furniture

All the labour laws of the Central Government are enforced in Coorg During the period twenty eight standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 have been amended

Out of 63 complaints of individual workers 43 have been settled amicably

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Forest in the Bushahr and the upper Sutlej ranges on lease to East Punjab were taken over

A school was established at Junga to train junior forest officers Resin operations were extended over a large area and a rosin factory was established at Nahan To grow plants of economic and medicinal value sixty nurseries have been established

The India Tibet road and the Mashobra Naldera Suni road were taken over by the Public Works Department

A Registrar of Co operative Societies for Himachal Pradesh was appointed and strenuous efforts are being

made to reorgani e the Department Dr Stoffel a mining engineer has reported that when the brine plant is installed at the mines an annual output of approximately 70 000 tons of salt can be expected for a continuous period of about sixty years

The transport service in Himachal Pradesh wa nationali ed and a regular service on the India Tibet road was opened Service on the Kalka Simla road and in Mandi have also been started

HYDERABAD

The Commerce and Industries Department endeavoured to improve the qual ty of the products of cottage industries Various schemes were pursued as a result of which improvement was recorded in products such as himroo fabrics bidriware etc Schemes were implemented to develop the leather and palm gur industry

The Industrial Trust Fund granted Rs 48 000 to artisans for the purchase of mach n ry implements and raw materials The Central Boa d of Economic Enquir es ha started functioning and is carrying out a detailed survey of cottage industries

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Tung bhadra Project the Ni amsagar Hydro Elect c Works and the Godavari Valley Thermal Elect c Scheme Work on the irrigation scheme for the North Godavari Canal has also been commenced

Works committees were started in thirteen big industrial concerns and district welfare committees were constituted in seven out of sixteen districts

During 1949 twenty three canteens and eighteen creches functioned in different industrial establish ments

As many as ninety six representations regarding grie ances and demands were received from the trade unions and appropriate act ion was taken in each case During the year ten cases were referred to the Con ciliation Boards and five to the Industrial Court

The Hyderabad Land Acquisition Amendment Regulation (1948-49) was enacted to enable companies and industrial establishments to acquire land to build labour colonies The Trade Disputes Order was amend ed to enable the members of the registered trade unions to appear b fore the Board of Conciliation

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The government took steps to rejuvenate the co operative movement Accordingly as many as 336 co operative societies with a membership of 44 411 were established in Kashmir and Jammu

In order to find markets for Kashmir arts and crafts the Co operative Department organi ed fifty two INDUSCOS The government granted them a loan of Rs 200 000

A full fledged transport department was organi ed and serious attempts made to keep the Banihal Pass open for as long a period as possible Pro ducts of the local industries were exported by road and air

The Kashmir Art Emporium with its branches in Delhi Bombay etc markets the p oducts of cottage industries

Through the Handloom Weavers Association 3 574 lbs of raw silk were distributed to weavers The government sanctioned a scheme for the manufacture of Matka yarn and fabrics from waste silk Fo better marketablity of silk fabrics the government sanctioned a scheme to establish a silk printing industry at a cost of Rs 75 000

A bonus at the rate of one third of the earning was allowed to workers and low paid staff of government factories

The Mohara power generator was re built and put into operation

Tran po t facilit es for tourists wer impro ed Arrangements were m de to pro ide correct informa t on and buses were run to schedule

A sum of Rs 3 800 000 was recovered in revenue from forests during the year as against Rs 1 750 000 in

the previous year Willow saplings to the extent of 700 000 were planted under the grow more firewood campaign

Streams wer opened for trout fishing from April 1 1950

MADHYA BHARAT

Work on the Chambal Hydro Electric Project has been started This dam will irrigate about on million acres of land and will generate 72 000 kw of electricity

The go ernment has approved the policy of nationali ation of road transport Recently eighty two buses have been purchased to ply on new roads Now the service will cover a journey of 14 448 miles every day carrying about 13 500 passengers

Permission has been accorded to about 1 000 factories including some big ones like the glass factory at Basoda the soap factory at Rajgarh the pottery works at Ratlam the weaving factory at Indore a plastic factory at Gwalior etc The construction of a large biscuit factory at Gwalior has begun

MADHYA PRADESH

The government decided to help the cold storage industry and gave a loan of Rs 500 000 to the Central

Hindustan Orange and Cold Storage Co As there arc rich coal deposits and high grade bauxite reser es in the state the government decided to develop the Kamptee and Korba coal fields as state concerns and instal an aluminium factory at Korba

Among other industries which are being developed directly or indirectly by the state are the textile non ferrous metal extraction of rusa grass oil and gereniol and the manufacture of bone meal

The government has endeavoured to maintain industrial truce and secure ma imum production To tl at end a Provincial Labour Advisory Board was constituted In all seventy six disputes were settled

The go ernment encouraged the growth of healthy trade unionism and a number of Acts were passed for the betterment of labour conditions

A short term road development programme has been undertaken in Chhattisgarh and Makrai and a n twork of ro ds is being spread cross these ar as

MADRAS

The government sponsored central thermal steam electric station at Kurnool will e entually be linked with tl e Tungabhadra hydro electric station and

supplement the power development of the latter during the non irrigation season

At an initial cost of Rs 448 000 another scheme has been sanctioned for the acquisition of the municipal el ctrical undertaking at Anantapur and improving the supplv of electricity in the area by the installation of additional generating plants

During th year over 1 300 community listening centres were opened

The use of phosphatic nodules for the production of fertilizers is being investigated A large scale paint factory is about to start production Substantial increase in the production of pulp and paper fertilizers and insecticides paints varnishes and soaps is expected The go ernment is taking steps for the development of major industries like textiles sugar cement vanas pati chemicals and automobiles

The government has permitted the erection of two factories near Madras to assemble motor cars

MYSORE

There are 5 131 co operative societies in the state with a total membership of 422 906 Under the rural dev lopment scheme 82 and 743 multi purpose societies have been started for talukas and circles respectively

Work has begun on a comprehensive network of electric transmission Several Acts were passed to ameliorate the condition of labour in the state

The bus service was nationali ed and 130 buse were put on the road

ORISSA

Two major schemes of hydro electric de elopment are being implemented at Hirakud and Machkund and extra plants have been installed at four other places

The government has installed a 750 kw pl nt at Jobra in Cuttack A steam plant with a total installed capacity of 5 000 kw is under const uction at Chowdwar

T aining in bark tanning is given at the Boudh tannery Bone meal tallow and glue are manufactured on a small scale by the department The production of utility articles ooden and cane furniture f ligree work etc is being organi ed through private agencies Technical and financi l help is be ng given wh rever necessa y

PEPSU

The construct on of new roads connecting rural ar as with important bus ness centres has been taken in hand A 19 mile long road connecting Rajpura

with Kalka has been recently constructed in the record time of three months Two other roads connecting Batinda with Fero epur and Dam Dama Saheb with the main centres of trade and industry are being built

PUNJAB

During the past two years the numb r of factories in the state has risen from 547 to 800 About 260 new companies with an authori ed capital of Rs 80 million have been incorporated and 1 339 firms registered und r the Indian Partnership Act

The government has decided to open work centr s in the state and sheds have already been constructed in ten towns Nearly Rs 400 000 have been spent on the purchase of raw materials and 2 511 persons have been enrolled while 650 are already being trained Besides the Industries Department has started ten centres and eighteen sub-centres for cotton spinning and w aving and four centr s and two sub c ntres for wool spinning and weaving These centres ha e given work to 15 355 spinners and 1 591 weavers

Punjab has been free from industrial disputes The government has recently decided to constitute work committees for forty six out of sixty s ven industrial establishments

RAJASTHAN

To encourage industrial d velopment a new policy

was enunciated a planning committee vas constituted and concessions were made to industrialists Specnl attention is being paid to the development of cottage industries Ten centres were organi ed for the manu facture and ale of palm gur At present over 100 persons are being trained for this work

The production of salt at Bharatpur Jaisalmer Phalodi Pokaran and Lunkaransar is being started again New methods are being adopted to extract the essence of *khas* and modern machines hav been installed A dye factory with an investment of Rs 900 000 has been opened in Aeranpura n Jodhpur Division Cold storage plant companies ha e been started in Jaipur and B kaner Efforts are being m de to obtain and instal new electric plants and repair old ones

Special efforts ha e been made this year for tl e exploitation of lignite mica lead silver ore soap stone etc There are nearly 1 500 mines in Rajasthan During the year about fifty prospecting licences were granted Every day 500 tons of gypsum are suppl ed to the fert li er factory at Bihar

Harmoniou relation between labour and capital have been b ought about in many cases At important industrial centres arrangements have b en made for the timely supply of ra materials regulation of wages and working hours increased facilities for hou ng and entertainment

The work of road development is making steady progress A sum of Rs 1 345 000 was sanctioned for laying out 120 miles of new roads and Rs 373 000 for constructing 714 miles of fair weather unmetalled roads Two important rail links have b en established in the Udaipur and Jaipur Divisions

The government has also s t up a planning committee to co ordinat state planning with tl proposals of the National Planning Commission

More than 200 new co op rative societies l av been formed They include multi purpose and credit societies and societies for house building mark ting and she p rearing etc

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

The transport system in the state has b en nation ali ed and extend d over 600 mil s A large number of buses have b n put on the road and trav l facilities increased

At present th re ar 2600 co op ratiy soci ti s ith a total memb rship of 300 000 out of which more than fifty per c nt ar agricultural societies Nearly 1 000 societies are engaged in distribution of food and oth r n cessiti s of lif The government has started an aid d Co op rative Coll g which is run by the Central Co-operative Institute on th lin s of the famous Manchest r Co op ratiy Coll g

The Central Cottage Industries Society is engaged in populari ing the products of cottage industries in other parts of the country

Arrangements are being made to ensure full exploit ation of the state s mineral resources The govern ment has taken over some of the mineral companies at Chavara Transparent paper is being manufactured in the state since January 1950 A Standing Industrial Tribunal has also been appointed by the government

UTTAR PRADESH

A team of German e perts were engaged and th y have started a small factory in the Technical Institute buildings at Lucknow Land has been acquired for the cement factory at Pipr and o ders have been placed for the necessary mach nery

A good deal of work is being done by the Industries Department to encourage cottag industries

The long range plan of th government is to increase th installed capacity of electric power plants from 150 000 to one million kw

The total number of co operative societies in the tate increa ed from 21 875 in 1946 to 37 100 in 1951 ,0 The total membership of thes societies is estimated at o er 2,500 000 with a total working capital of Rs 140 000 000 Among th important activities of the

co operative societies have been seed and cloth distri bution and the setting up of consumers co operatives and milk unions

VINDHYA PRADESH

Diamond mines of Vindhya Pradesh ar being auctioned at Panna since March 15 1950

Labour relationship and welfare in mines and quarries became the responsibility of the Government of India When the administration of the state was taken over by a Chief Commissioner the lime manu facturing factori s w re advised to raise the nec ary guards on their kilns to prevent accidents Th Conciliation Officer of the Government of India handled th strike which took place in the Umaria colliery

WEST BENGAL

During the year a state owned bus ervice consisting of 200 single decker petrol driven bu and two double decker diesel buses was put into operation in Calcutta It is proposed to purcha e thirty more double deckers Two fully equipped workshop were also established

The number of multi purpose co operative ocieti s has risen from 50 to 1 500 The gov rnment gav Rs 120 000 to these societies Twenty one o ieti

were appointed district procurement agents and business loans to the extent of Rs 1 063 000 were granted to them besides house building loans of Rs 297 000 The government also encouraged cottage industries weavers co operatives woo co operatives women s industrial co operatives and refugee artisan co operatives by giving them loans

The North Calcutta Rural Electrification Scheme which is designed to supply cheap electricity to 750 square miles in rural areas made satisfactory progress The South and East Calcutta Electrification Schemes are intended for the supply of cheap electricity to 400 and 560 square miles respectively in rural areas Steps were taken to supply electrical energy to twenty six important municipal areas in the state through private enterprise

For the expansion of ten existing textile mills and the establishment of fifteen new mills 3?0 000 spindles have been allotted

In order to meet the deficit of 117 857 tons of salt the government planned to establish a modern salt factory on the Contai seaboard estimated to produce 196 428 tons

Financial assistance was given to the extent of Rs 293 375 to industries like electro plating tanning dist llery chemical industry pottery and tile making and ribbon button and biscuit making A recurring grant

of Rs 333 831 and a non recurring grant of Rs 15 000 were made to sixty one industrial institutions

Sericultural development was given a special stimulus through additional grants both from the state and Central Governments

The populari ation of khadi is carried on by the autonomous Khadi Board set up by the government During the year 4 662 workers were trained and sent to 238 villages

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